THE GETTYSBURG COMPILER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
BY H. J. STAHLE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.—Large reduction to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING, of every description—from the smallest label or card to the largest handbill or poster—done with dispatch, in a workmanlike manner, and at the lowest living rates.

OFFICE on Baltimore street, a few doors above the Court-House, on the opposite side, with "Gettysburg Compiler Office" on the building.

GETTYSBURG COMPILER.

BY H. J. STAHLE. GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 29, 1867. 50TH YEAR.—NO. 8.

Attornies, Physicians, &c.

EDWARD B. BUEHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McCONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street, ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS and PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay, suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '63.

WM. A. DUNCAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, including the procuring of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims against the United States and State Governments.
Office in North-west corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Penn'a.
April 15, 1867. tf

J. C. NEELY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, April 6, 1865. tf

Dr. J. W. C. O'NEAL'S

OFFICE AND DWELLING, A few doors from the N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near the Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.
April 15, 1867.

Dr. W. J. McCLURE,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, Having permanently located in New Oxford, will practice his profession in all its branches. His friends and all others desiring his professional services are requested to call and consult him at his office, in Hanover street.
May 20, 1867. tf

Dr. D. S. PEFFER,

ABBOTTSTOWN, ADAMS COUNTY, Continues the practice of his profession in all its branches, and would respectfully invite all persons afflicted with any old standing diseases to call and consult him.
Oct. 3, 1864. tf

Dr. F. C. WOLF,

HAVING LOCATED AT EAST BERLIN, ADAMS COUNTY, Hopes that by strict attention to his professional duties, he may merit a share of the public patronage.
April 2, 1866. tf

Dr. COOK,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Having permanently located in Hanover, Pa., respectfully offers his professional services to the public. Special attention given to diseases of women and children.
REFERENCES.
Prof Ad. Lippe, M. D., Philadelphia,
" J. C. Morgan, M. D. "
Wm H. Cook, M. D., Carlisle, Pa.,
Hon Edward McPherson, Gettysburg, Pa.,
David Wills, Esq., "
Rev. J. A. Ross, Hanover, Pa.
☞Office on the Square, five doors west of Carlisle street, second door from Central Hotel.
April 15, 1867. 1y

J. LAWRENCE HILL, M. D.,

DENTIST. Has his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Dr. C. Horner's office, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, D. D., Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, 53.

KEYSTONE HOUSE,

CHAMBERSBURG ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.,

WM. E. MYERS, PROPRIETOR.

THIS is a new House, fitted up in the most approved style. Its location is pleasant, central and convenient. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will always have the best of the market, and the bar the best of wines and liquors. There is commodious stabling attached, with an accommodating ostler always on hand.
This Hotel is now open for the entertainment of the public, and a share of patronage is solicited. No effort will be spared to render satisfaction.
Jan. 11, 1867. tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,

NEAR THE STATION,

HANOVER, YORK COUNTY PA.,

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Hotel in Hanover, near the Depot, formerly kept by Mr. Jeremiah Kohler, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will give general satisfaction. His table will have the best the markets can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has had in for himself a full stock of choice wines and liquors. There is stabling for horses attached to the Hotel. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the Railroad House, near the Depot, manover, Pa.
Oct. 2, 1865. tf
A. P. BAUGHER.

STEVENS HOUSE,

21, 23, 25 AND 27 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Opposite Bowling Green,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men: it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.
THE STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy in the season—at moderate rates.
GEO. K. CHASE & CO.,
July 1, 1867. 6m Proprietors.

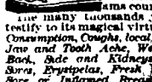
GLOBE INN,

YORK STREET, NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive ostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square.
SAMUEL WOLF.
April 4, 1864. tf

DR. L. J. GROVE'S
UNIVERSAL
Magnetic Salve and Plaster.



This deservedly popular remedy, having been greatly *improved*, is now offered to the citizens of Adams county.
The many thousands who are daily using it, testify to its magical virtues in the early stages of *Consumption, Coughs, local Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Jaw and Tooth Ache, Weakness and Pain in the Back, Side and Kidneys, Cancer, Scrofula, Old Sores, Erysipelas, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Bruises, Sore or Inflamed Breasts, Inverted Toe Nails, Corns, Bunions*, &c., &c.
Its mysterious virtues, and the wonderful cures it has performed, might be published; but the discoverer is willing to rely on its intrinsic merits, in order to introduce it into every family in the country.
Prepared only by the proprietor, 255 E. Lombard street, Baltimore, and sold by A. D. BUEHLER, Dr. R. HORNER, and J. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg, and by the merchants of the county.
REFERENCES:—Henry Culp of P. Andrew Schick, John Winebrenner, J. L. Schick.
☞Merchants can get a supply by calling at J. WINEBRENNER'S at Wholesale Prices.
Aug. 5, 1867. 1y

DR. R. HORNER.

DRUGS, STATIONERY AND NOTIONS.

Gettysburg, Pa.

HIS own preparations are all guaranteed to answer the purposes intended.
DR. R. Horner's ANTI-CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA MIXTURE, for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.
OLIEN for Chapped Hands.
FRAGRANT MYRRH, for preserving and beautifying the teeth, and for all diseases of the gums.
His TONIC and ALTERATIVE POWDERS, for Horses and Cattle, are superior to any in the market.
PURE LIQUORS for medical use. Prescriptions carefully filled.
Medical advice without charge.
June 16, 1867. tf

IN my absence, there will always be a thoroughly competent operator in charge of the Excelsior Gallery, and work of all kinds and under all circumstances must give satisfaction before it can leave our rooms.
C. J. TYSON.

NEW FIRM.

AT THE OLD STAND,
[ESTABLISHED IN 1817.]

I HAVE associated with me, in business, my son, John F. McCreary, under the firm and style of D. McCreary & Son, and I desire to say to my old friends and the public generally that since the war, the manufacture of Saddles, Harness, Collars, &c., has been revived at the old established and well known stand on Baltimore street, one square south of the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.
Having had an experience of 40 years in this establishment, I feel assured, that, with renewed attention to business, we can still further merit and receive a full share of public patronage.
D. McCREARY.

With increased facilities for conducting our business, we are better prepared than ever to satisfy the wants of all those who may need anything in our line. We especially call the attention of Farmers and others to the superior quality of our

Plain or Quilted Seat Horn Saddles,	Side Leathers, Hames, all kinds, with
Plain or Quilted Seat, no Horn,	or without fastenings, Housings,
Plain or Quilted Seat Side Saddles,	Scotch Collars, (leather,) (ticking,)
Plain or Fancy Saddle Cloths,	No Seam Collars,
Wagon Saddles,	Best Welt Harness Collars,
Riding Bridles, of all kinds, fair or black, rounded or flat,	Patent Leather Collars, stitched or unbitched, Best Leather Wagon Whips, 4, 4½ and 5 feet
Martingals,	long,
Carriage Harness, all styles, silver or black mounted,	Plaited Team Whips, Trotting Whips,
Heavy Draught Harness,	Ladies' Riding Twigs,
Blind Bridles,	Whip Lashes,
Girths,	Horse Blankets,
Cruppers,	&c., &c., &c., &c.

In short, everything that pertains to a first-class general horse-furnishing establishment constantly on hand or made to order promptly, of the very best material, and by the most experienced workmen in the country, (two having worked in the establishment for the last thirty years.)
We are now manufacturing an excellent lot of Heavy Draught and Harness Collars for those who prefer our own to city made work.
Repairing of all kinds done at short notice and on reasonable terms.
All are cordially invited to call and examine for themselves, as our work cannot fail to recommend itself.
D. McCREARY & SON.
Feb. 5, 1866. tf

STILL AT WORK.

THE undersigned continues the

CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS,

in all its branches, at his old stand, in EAST MIDDLE STREET, GETTYSBURG. NEW WORK made to order, and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest prices.

FALLING AND STANDING-TOP BUGGIES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

☞Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS for sale.
JACOB TROXEL.
Dec. 7, 1863.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.

TATE & CULP are now building a variety of

COACH WORK,

of the latest and most approved styles,

and constructed of the best material, to which they invite the attention of buyers. Having built our work with great care and of material selected with special reference to beauty of style and durability, we can confidently recommend the work as unsurpassed by any, either in or out of the cities.
All we ask is an inspection of our work to convince those in want of any kind of vehicle, that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING IN EVERY BRANCH

done at short notice and on reasonable terms

Give us a call, at our Factory, near the corner of Washington and Chambersburg streets, Gettysburg.
P. I. TATE.
W. E. CULP.
March 19, 1866. tf

CARRIAGE - MAKING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned have resumed the Carriage-making business,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

In East Middle Street, Gettysburg, Pa.,

where they are prepared to put up work in the most fashionable, substantial and superior manner. A lot of new and second-hand

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C., ON HAND,

which they will dispose of at the lowest prices; and all orders will be supplied as promptly and satisfactorily as possible.

REPAIRING DONE WITH DESPATCH,

and at cheapest rates.
A large lot of new and old HARNESS on hand and for sale.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by them, they solicit and will endeavor to deserve a large share in the future.
DANNER & ZIEGLER.
July 10, 1865. tf

NEW COACH SHOPS.

YANTIS, ADAMS & CO.,
LITTLESTOWN, PA.

WE take this method of informing the public that we have established new Coach Shops at Littlestown, where we are prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, SURREYS, &c., on the shortest notice and most accommodating terms. Our hands have been procured from Baltimore, and, as we use none but choice material, we can put up work to compete with any shop in the State. Old work repaired and taken in exchange for new.
Aug. 30, 1867. tf

CANNON'S
MARBLE WORKS,

On Baltimore Street, opposite the Court-House,

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.

Every description of work executed in the

FINEST STYLE OF THE ART

June 4, 1865. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having thoroughly repaired his Grist and Saw Mill, formerly "McClennyn's Mill," on Marsh Creek, is prepared to do GRINDING and SAWING of every kind at short notice. He solicits the patronage of the neighborhood and will guarantee satisfaction. Give him a call.
GEORGE GINGELL.
June 16, 1867. tf

Great National Telegraphic
AND
COMMERCIAL INSTITUT,

Nos. 809 and 811 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL

To the Finest College Rooms in the City.

Part of the Second and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of

BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,

nearly opposite the Continental Hotel.
The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.
The Corps of Teachers has no superior.
Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.
Send for Circular.
TAYLOR & SEARCH.
Oct. 25, 1867.

Money, Free as Water.

¡0,000 ACTIVE Local and Traveling Agents, Male or Female, of all ages, are wanted to solicit trade in every City, Town, Village, Hamlet, Workshop and Factory throughout the entire world, for the most saleable novelties ever known.—600 PER CENT. PROFIT and READY SALE WHEREVER OFFERED!! Smart men and women can make from $5 to $50 per day, and no risk of loss! A small capital required of from $20 to $100—the more money invested the greater the profit. No Money required in advance—we first send the articles and receive pay afterwards! If you actually wish to make money rapidly and easily, write for full particulars and address
MILNOR & CO., (From Paris,)
210 Broadway, New York City.
Feb. 25, 1867.

Administratrix's Notice.

JACOB BOLLINGER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Bollinger, late of Cumberland township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ANNA MARIA BOLLINGER,
Oct. 4, 1867. 6t Administratrix.

WE are always glad to see our friends at the Excelsior. If still stands in the same old place, on York street opposite the Bank Gettysburg, Pa.
C. J. TYSON.

BRINKERHOFF'S
Corn Sheller, Separator and Cleaner.

THE undersigned would inform the Agricultural public that he has purchased from the Patentee of this extraordinary machine, the Patent Right for the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland.
Brinkerhoff's Corn Sheller, Separator and Cleaner, is pronounced the best machine of the kind in this country. And in proof, it may be mentioned that the "Advisory Committee appointed to select Implements for exhibition at the Universal Exposition in Paris, in 1867, have selected this Sheller as the best in America," and at the request of J. C. Derby, U. S. Agent, a machine has been shipped to Paris for exhibition.
The fact may also be stated that at the great trial of Agricultural Implements, at Auburn, N. Y., in July last, under the auspices of the New York State Agricultural Society, the Brinkerhoff Corn Sheller, Separator and Cleaner was reported by one of the most competent Committees as the best Corn Sheller out. They say, "We have carefully examined and thoroughly tested this machine, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it *the best Corn Sheller we ever saw.*" The report is signed by such men as John Stanton Gould, President N. Y. State Agricultural Society, R. P. Johnson, Secretary to same; Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor N. Y. Tribune; E. Edwards Todd, Agricultural Editor N. Y. Times.
From among many complimentary newspaper notices, the following, from the New York *Observer*, is deemed sufficient:
"Among all the Hand Corn Shellers made in New York and Albany—and one single firm manufactures more than 10,000 annually—not one can enter the circle with the Sheller just invented by J. Brinkerhoff, Auburn, New York. It shells, separates and cleans, rapidly and easily, at one operation, as fast as the ears can be put into the hopper."
The undersigned is now prepared to dispose of COUNTY RIGHTS. He will have SHELLERS ready for sale in the course of a month's time.
All letters to be addressed to
WM. WIBLE,
P. O. Box 216, Gettysburg, Pa.
March 11, 1867.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

HENRY OVERDEER, *on the Hill in Baltimore St., Gettysburg,* has made arrangements to get fresh supplies every week from the city and is determined to sell cheap. He invites all to give him a call. His stock consists of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, Corn Meal, Chopped Feed, Corn, Oats, Fish, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Crackers, Tobacco, Segars and Snuff, SUGAR, COFFEE, Teas, Syrup, Molasses, Candles, Coal Oil, Fish-oil, Beef, Cider Vinegar, and a great variety of Notions. Candies, &c., &c.
☞The Cash or Trade will be given for Country Produce, such as Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Rags, &c.
April 8, 1867. tf

TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

HAVING received the agency for the celebrated DR. KINDLEBERGER TURBINE WATER WHEEL, for Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, Bedford and Fulton counties, Pa., and Allegheny, Washington and Frederick counties, Md., we can recommend it as being equal in power and possessing more advantages than any submerged wheel in use. Send for circular. Mill Gearing, Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys, furnished to order.
McDOWELL & BAECHTEL, Agents,
Oct. 4, 1867. 3m Hagerstown, Md.

FOR SALE.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES OF PRIME LIMESTONE LAND,

IN CLARK COUNTY, VA.,

one and a half miles from a Railroad Depot; good improvements, well fenced and watered; an abundance of good timber, and will be sold to divide well into two farms. I have also other farm property for sale, all of which will be sold low, the object being to make a change in real estate. Those in search of land in this section, might do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. For further information, call on or address
THOS. S. LUPTON,
Winchester, Va.,
(who is agent for Heirs.)
June 24 1867. tf

TO THE BUILDING COMMUNITY
AND ALL OTHERS
WHO WISH TO IMPROVE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he still continues the

CARPENTERING BUSINESS,

at his old stand, on West street, Gettysburg, and is ready at all times to accommodate those wanting anything done in his line. He is prepared to furnish all kinds of work for building purposes, of the best material, and a neat and cheaply as it can be done at any other establishment in the county. Experienced hands always in readiness and work executed with promptness and dispatch.
☞Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
WM. CHRITZMAN.
June 17, 1867. tf

LUMBER, COAL,

STOVES, TIN-WARE, &C.

Corner of Carlisle Street and the Railroad,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

IN order to give the public something like an adequate idea of the immense stock of Lumber, Coal, Stoves, Tin-ware, &c., &c., on hand and for sale by the undersigned, at his establishment, in Carlisle street, across the Railroad from the Passenger Station, he would enumerate as far as the limits of a newspaper advertisement will allow:

IN THE LUMBER LINE:

Boards and Plank of every grade, from ceilings to panel, Joists and scantling, pine and hemlock, siding, planed and unplaned, flooring, Shingles, Shingle Laths, Plastering Laths, Pickets, ready-made Doors and Sash, Blinds and Shutters,—in fact, everything used for building purposes.

IN THE COAL LINE:

Shamokin White Ash and Lykens Valley Red Ash, these two varieties being the purest and best for all domestic purposes. Also the very best Broad-top and Allegheny Smith Coal

IN THE STOVE LINE:

Waverly, Noble Cook, Royal Cook, Barley Sheaf, Oriental, Stewart's Cook, Ornamental, Excelsior, Prince Royal and the Emerald Cooking Stoves, all for coal or wood. These varieties are a selection from the best and most popular Cooking Stoves the market affords, and are all warranted to give entire satisfaction. Also, a very large variety of Parlor, Saloon and Shop Stoves, for coal or wood, including the celebrated Morning Glory, the Ulean, Coal Meteor, Round Meteor, Dial, Violet, Gem, Regulator, Comet, Egg, New Egg, Parlor Cook, &c., &c. Fire Brick and Grates, for coal or wood, always on hand.

IN THE TIN-WARE LINE:

The assortment embraces everything necessary for kitchen or household purposes, including a large number of convenient yet cheap articles of new design which must be seen to be appreciated. The stock is so large and varied that those who have not visited the establishment have no conception of its extent. In addition to the ordinary kitchen utensils, it includes Baking Vessels, Toilet Chamber Sets, plain and fancy, Chamber Buckets, Bread and Spice Boxes, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Deed Boxes, Spittoons, Tumbler Drainers, Bill-head Boxes, Waiters, Ale Carriers, Water Coolers, Slaw Cutters, Nurse Lamps, Jelly Moulds, Pudding Moulds, Patent Nutmeg Graters, Comb Cases, Gen. Grant Plates and A B C Plates, Ash Buckets, Flour Sieves, Bird Cages, Spout Heads, Coffee Mills, Lanterns, Basting Spoons, Large Forks, Candle Sticks, Candle Moulds, Copper Dippers, Wrought-iron Frying Pans, Smoothing Irons, Foot Scrapers, Coffee Roasters, Waffle Irons, Snuffers, Dinner and Auctioneer Bells, Egg Beaters, Oilers, Fluted Funnels, Cool Sieves, Glass-top Fruit Cans, Plain-top Fruit Cans, Self-sealing Jars, &c., &c. Tin-ware made to order, and repairing promptly attended to, by the best of workmen.

IN THE HOLLOW-WARE LINE:

Cast-iron Pots, of every size and variety, for stoves, Porcelain Kettles, for cooking and preserving, Tin-lined Kettles for ditto, Cast-iron Stew Pans, of every size and variety, Porcelain and tinned, with a thousand and one other articles impossible to enumerate in an advertisement.

Attention is specially directed to three valuable patents for which he is agent, and about which there is no humbug, as can be attested by scores who have used them, viz: THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER, DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE, and the celebrated DIAMOND CHURN.

The public are invited to call and examine goods and prices. He guarantees to sell everything in his line at exceeding low figures. Come and see, to gratify your curiosity, if you do not want to buy. No trouble to show goods.
C. H. BUEHLER.
July 1, 1867.

Photograph Albums.

THE largest, most beautiful and cheapest lot of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS ever offered in Gettysburg, just received at the EXCELSIOR GALLERY. Albums holding 50 Pictures only $1.75. Our stock comprises over 30 different styles, among which are the celebrated everlasting Chain and Hinge Back. These Albums we have bought low and are determined to sell lower than the same qualities can be bought anywhere in this county or out of it.
C. J. TYSON.
Jan. 28, 1867.

GOOD for the eyes, to call and look through the Extensive stock of all kinds of Coats, a variety of Pants and neat styles of Vests at
PICKING'S.

FOR White Goods, Ruffling, Edgings and Trimmings, go to
ROW & WOODS'.

Plain Candy,
Fancy do.,
Fruits,
Nuts,
Syrups,
Ferena Crackers,
Wine Biscuits,
Mushroom do.,
Fancy Cakes,
Pickles,
Sardines,
Lobsters,
Chow-Chow,
Fire Works,
Pocket Books,
Satchels,
Portfolios,
Writing Desks,
Work Boxes,
China Toys,
Perfumery,
Soaps,
Combs,
Brushes,
Pens & Pencils,
Chess,
Pocket Cutlery,
Jewelry,
Writing Papers,
Envelopes,
Tobacco & Segars.

J. M. WARNER'S
FANCY GOODS AND CONFECTIONERY STORE,
Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa.
CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS.

NEW AND CHEAP CLOTHING
AT BRINKERHOFF'S.

STACKS OF THEM!

J. BRINKERHOFF, corner of the Diamond and York street, has just returned from the city with an unusually attractive assortment of

CLOTHING FOR SPRING & SUMMER WEAR.

which he will sell at such prices as cannot fail to take them off very rapidly. Call and judge for yourselves. To look at the excellent material, tasteful cutting, and neat and substantial sewing, and then to get the prices—sellers cannot help but buy, when they see it so much to their interest to do so.
He has Coats, Pants, Vests, of all styles and materials;
Hats, Boots and Shoes;
Shirts, of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties, Cravats, Linen and Paper Collars, Suspenders, Brushes, Combs,
Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Pocket Knives, Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos, Pipes, Stationery, &c
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, with a thousand and one other articles, entirely too numerous to detail in a newspaper advertisement.
He asks the attention of the public to his new stock, confident that it will please—and no one can or will sell cheaper. Don't forget the place—corner of York street and the Diamond, Gettysburg.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF.
April 29, 1867. tf

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FANCY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HOSIERY and

VARIETIES,

No. 393 West Baltimore Street,
Between Howard & Liberty Streets,
May 7, 1866. Baltimore, Md.

NEW SEGAR STORE.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the County, that he has just opened a

NEW SEGAR STORE,

IN GETTYSBURG,

He will keep on hand the best BRANDS, and *will manufacture for special sale Brandies for county.* He will sell at the lowest living prices, and at wholesale and retail.
He is also the agent for the Richmond Va., Tobacco Works, and will sell their Chewing Tobacco, at wholesale and retail.
His Store is in Chambersburg street, a half square west of the Eagle Hotel, on the south side.
WASHINGTON BIERBOWER.
Oct 25, 1867. 3m

Forwarding & Commission House.

FLOUR AND FEED,
GRAIN AND GROCERIES.

HAVING purchased the extensive Warehouse, Cars, &c., heretofore owned by Samuel Herbst, we beg leave to inform the public that we are continuing the business at the old stand on the corner of Washington and Railroad streets, on a more extensive scale than heretofore.
We are paying the highest market prices for

FLOUR, GRAIN AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

FLOUR and FEED, SALT, and all kinds of GROCERIES, kept constantly on hand and for sale, cheaper than they can be had anywhere else.
PLANTER, and all kinds of FERTILIZERS, constantly on hand, or furnished to order.

A REGULAR LINE OF FREIGHT CARS

will leave our Warehouse every TUESDAY MORNING, and accommodation trains will be run as occasion may require. By this arrangement we are prepared to convey Freight at all times to and from Baltimore. All business of this kind entrusted to us, will be promptly attended to. Our cars run to the Warehouse of Stevenson & Sons, 187 North Howard street, Baltimore. Being determined to pay good prices, sell cheap and deal fairly, we invite everybody to give us a call.
CULP & EARNSHAW.
Aug. 17, 1866.

CHOICE TOBACCOS

AT J. M. WARNER'S.

VIRGINIA, LOUDON CO., LAND,
FOR SALE.

ONE FARM, containing about 240 ACRES, situated on the Turnpike road, 8 miles below Leesburg, 3 miles from Guilford Station, and 3 miles from Farmwell Station. The cleared land laid off into 7 fields, all well watered for stock in each field, plenty of timber on the farm for the use of the same; a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, a large Stable, Corn House, Meat House, Ice House, and a good Store House on the premises. A good stand for a Country Store. The land is good, is easy to improve, takes clover very well, yields good crops of wheat, corn, oats and hay. This is a very good Farm, was bought by the present owners in 1851, and a good part of it cost fifty dollars per acre. There is a good Orchard, and a well of water on the premises.
This Farm will be sold at the low price of thirty-eight dollars per acre, if the cash is paid down. A good deed given when the terms are complied with. Can give full possession 25th Dec., 1867, provided it is sold previous to renting for another year. Apply to
MARY A. JONES,
Hillsboro', Louden county, Va.
Aug. 30, 1867. 3m

VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.

ONE FARM contains about 300 Acres, is 7 miles below Leesburg, on the Turnpike, 2 miles from Farmwell Station, and 3 miles from Guilford station on the Alexandria L. & H. R. Road. This is a very desirable Farm, and a healthy place to live. The cleared land is divided into 7 fields, with running water in several of them. There is a large Log DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, Meat House and Dairy on the farm, and a well of excellent water in the yard. This well affords plenty of good water the dryest season. There is plenty of timber on the farm for the use of the same. The land is good, and produces good crops of Wheat, Corn Oats, Hay &c. There is a fine Orchard, in full bearing. The land is easy to improve, and takes clover finely. The fencing is in good order. A good many families of Northern people have settled in the neighborhood.)
Can give full possession 25th December, 1867, provided it is sold previous to renting for another year. For want of money, the owners offer this farm at the low price of thirty dollars per acre, *cash paid down.* A good deed given when the terms are complied with.
MARY A. JONES,
Hillsboro', London county, Va.
Aug. 30, 1867. 3m

JONES' MILL FOR SALE.

THIS is a large FRAME MILL on the Turnpike, 8 miles below Leesburg, in Loudon county, Va. The works in the Mill are in pretty good repair, as a Saw and Grist Mill. There is a Miller's house and 8 acres of land with the Mill. The mill race is not over three hundred yards long from the dam to the mill; would take but little expense to make it a very valuable property, as there is no mill for 5 miles. The other mills were all burned during the war.
This mill would be sold very cheap for cash. Apply to
MARY A. JONES.
Aug. 30, 1867. 3m

GROCREY AND LIQUOR STORE.

A LARGE assortment of fine

GROCERIES,

Teas, Coffees, White Sugars of all kinds, and Brown Sugars, cheap, prime new crop Orleans Molasses, and all grades of Syrups; MESS MACKEREL, best in market. All kinds of

LIQUORS,

wholesale and retail, prime Wine, Brandy, Rye Whiskey, &c., for medicinal and other purposes, in any quantity.
☞B. Mahler's Herb Bitters, and the "Great Zingari Bitters."
Also, SPEER'S GRAPE WINE.
WM. J. MARTIN,
Baltimore street, Gettysburg.
April 5, 1867. tf.

PRIME HAMS, first quality, and reasonable in price, can be had at KALBFLEISCH'S.

TWO LITTLE PAIRS OF BOOTS.

Two little pairs of boots to-night
Before the fire are drying;
Two little pairs of tired feet
In the trundle-bed are lying;
The track they leave upon the floor
Makes me feel much like sighing.

Those little boots with copper toes,
They run the livelong day,
And often times I almost wish
That they were miles away;
So tired I am to hear so oft
Their heavy tramp at play.

They walk about the new plow'd ground
Where mud in plenty lies;
They roll it up in marbles round,
And bake it into pies;
And then at night upon the floor
In every shape it dries.

To-day I was disposed to scold;
But when I look to-night
At those small boots before the fire,
With copper toes so bright,
I think how sad my heart would be,
To put them out of sight.

For in a trunk up-stairs I've laid
Two socks of white and blue;
If called to put those boots away,
O God! what should I do?
I mourn that there are not to-night
Three pairs instead of two.

I mourn, because I thought how nice
My neighbor "cross the way"
Could keep her carpets all the year
From getting worn and gray;
Yet well I knew she'd smile to own
Some little boys to-day!

We mothers weary get and worn
Over our load of care;
But how we speak of those dear ones,
Let each of us beware;
What would our firesides be to-night
If no small boots were there?

SIX LOVE LETTERS.

"Are there any more of these letters?"

When her father asked this question, in an awful tone, Lucilla Richmond could not say "no," and dared not say "yes," but as an intermediate course burst into tears, and sobbed behind her handkerchief.

"Bring them to me, Lucilla," said her father, as if she had answered him, as, indeed, she had; and the girl, trembling and weeping, arose to obey him.

Then Mrs. Richmond, her daughter's very self grown older, came behind her husband's chair and patted him on the shoulder.

"Please don't be hard with her, my dear," she said, coaxingly. "He's a nice young man, and it is our fault, after all, as much as her's, and you won't break her young heart, I'm sure."

"Perhaps you approve of the whole affair, ma'am," said Mr. Richmond.

"I—no—that is, I only"—gasped the little woman; and, hearing Lucilla coming, she sank into a chair, blaming herself dreadfully for not having been present at all her daughter's music lessons during the past year.

For all this disturbance arose from a music teacher who had given lessons to Miss Lucilla for twelve months, and who had taken the liberty of falling in love with her, knowing well that she was the daughter of one of the richest men in Yorkshire.

"It was inexcusable in a poor music teacher, who should have known his place," Mr. Richmond declared, and he clutched the little perfumed billet which had fallen into his hands as he might a scorpion, and waited for the others with a look upon his face which told of no softening. They came at last—six little white envelopes, tied together with blue ribbon, and were laid at his elbow by his despairing daughter.

"Look these up until I return home this evening," he said to his wife; "I will read them then. Meanwhile, Lucilla is not to see this music master on any pretence."

And then Miss Lucilla went down upon her knees:

"Oh, dear papa!" she cried, "dearest papa, please don't say that I must never see him again, I couldn't bear it. Indeed, I could not. He's poor, I know, but he is a gentleman, and I—I like him so much, papa."

"No more of this absurdity, my dear," said Mr. Richmond. "He has been artful enough to make you think him perfection, I suppose. Your parents know what is best for your happiness. A music teacher is not a match for Miss Richmond."

With which remark, Mr. Richmond put on his hat and overcoat and, departed.

Then Lucilla and her mother took the opportunity of falling into each other's arms.

"It is so naughty of you," said Mrs. Richmond. "But, oh dear, I can't blame you. It was exactly so with me. I ran away with your papa, you know, and my parents objected because of his poverty. I feel the greatest sympathy for you; and Frederick has such fine eyes, and is so pleasing, I wish I could soften your papa."

"When he has seen the letters there'll be no hope, I'm very much afraid," sobbed Miss Lucilla. "Fred is so romantic, and papa hates romance."

"He used to be romantic himself in old times," said Mrs. Richmond. "Such letters as he wrote me. I have them in my desk yet. He said he would die if I refused him."

"So does Fred," said Lucilla.

"And that life would be worthless without me; and about my being beautiful (he thought so, you know.) I'm sure he ought to sympathize a little," said Mrs. Richmond.

But she dared not promise he would.

She coaxed her darling to stop crying; and made her lie down; then went up into her own room to put the letters into her desk; and as she placed them in one pigeon-hole, she saw in another a bundle tied exactly as those were, and drew them out.

These letters were to Lucilla also. One who had received them twenty years before, and she was now a matron old enough to have a daughter who had heart troubles—unfolded them one by one, wondering how it came to pass that lovers' letters were all so much alike.

Half a dozen—just the same in number, and much more romantic than those the music master had written to her daughter Lucilla. A strange idea came into Mrs. Richmond's mind. She dared not oppose her husband, by a look or a word; she had never attempted such a thing.

But she was very fond of her daughter. When she left the desk she looked guilty and frightened, and *something in her* pocket rustled as she moved. But she said nothing to any one on the subject until the dinner hour had arrived, and with it came her husband, angrier and more determined than ever. The meal was passed in silence; then having adjourned to the parlor, Mr. Richmond seated himself in a great arm-chair, and demanded:

"The letters," in a voice of thunder.

Mrs. Richmond put her hand into her pocket, and pulled it out again with a frightened look.

Mr. Richmond again repeated, still more sternly:

"Those absurd letters, if you please, my dear ma'am."

And then the little woman faltered:

"I—that is—I believe—yes, dear—I believe I have them," and gave him a white pile of envelopes, encircled with blue ribbon, with a hand that trembled like an aspen leaf.

As for Lucilla, she began to weep as though the end of all things had come at last, and felt sure that if papa should prove cruel she would die.

"Six letters—six shameful pieces of deception, Lucilla," said the indignant parent. "I am shocked that a child of mine could practice such duplicity.—Hem! let me see. Number one, I believe. June, this is December. Half a year you have deceived us, then, Lucilla. Let me see—ah! 'From the first moment he adored you,' eh? Nonsense. People don't fall in love in that absurd manner. It takes years of acquaintance and respect and attachment. 'With your smiles for his goal, he would win both fame and fortune, poor as he is!' Fiddlesticks, Lucilla! A man who has common sense would always wait until he had a fair commencement before he proposed to any girl. 'Praise of your beauty. The loveliest creature he

Gettysburg Compiler.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 29, 1867.

CONGRESS—IMPEACHMENT.

Congress re-assembled yesterday week, pursuant to adjournment. Nothing of importance transpired until Monday, when the majority and minority reports on the proposed impeachment of President Johnson were presented. Quite a sensation resulted. The following from Washington, under date of Monday evening, will be perused with interest by our readers:

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

The inauguration of the impeachment movement in the House to-day attracted a large crowd of visitors to the galleries, and the excitement extending to the Senate, that body adjourned after a very brief session, nearly all the Senators present repairing to the Hall of Representatives, to witness the opening of the great impeachment ball. It was hinted last week that a change of views had taken place in the Judiciary Committee on the question, and that Mr. Churchill, of New York, had gone over to the impeachers. This story was so generally credited that numbers on both sides were prepared for just such a report as was presented. Nevertheless, the rumor was flatly contradicted at the Capitol this morning, and it was not positively known outside what would be the character of the report until Mr. Boutwell (at 2.40 P. M.,) rose, and submitted it as the views of the majority of the committee. The excitement at this point was intense. The demand for the reading of the document, however, had the effect of diminishing the crowd somewhat, besides giving evidence that no immediate action would be taken, which turned out to be true, for after a portion of the report had been read, it was agreed to have it printed, and the whole subject postponed until Wednesday, the fourth of December. The very able report of the minority of the committee in opposition to the impeachment scheme was presented by Mr. Wilson, and ordered to be printed. There was a great scramble for printed copies of the evidence, only a limited number of which were ready for distribution. The probable action of the House on the exciting question now before them is actively discussed. The impeachers, led by Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Williams, of your State, claim that they have a majority of all the members on their side.—Ashley is remarkably quiet, and seems rather indifferent to the result. Wilson, of Iowa, and Bingham, of Ohio, are marshaling their forces on the Republican side, and hope, with the aid of the Democratic vote, to be able to kill the proposition as soon as it shall come up.—So far as can be ascertained there is very little disposition on the part of the Senate Republicans to have the matter sent to them, but the House impeachers are straining every nerve to throw the issue into their hands. The action of the committee was communicated to the President early this afternoon, but it had been anticipated at the White House.

THE CHANGE IN THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Churchill, whose change of views in the Judiciary Committee on the impeachment question enabled the impeachers to present the majority report, is a new Radical member from the Livingston District of New York. He was strongly opposed to impeachment until Wednesday last, when he suddenly espoused the cause of Boutwell and Williams, and promised to subscribe to their report. There are many strange stories afloat as to how he became converted to the impeachment side, and the probability is that in due time some further light may be thrown on the subject.

MINORITY REPORTS.

Messrs. Wilson and Woodbridge presented a minority report, dissenting from the conclusions of the majority. They affirm that not a particle of the evidence before the committee would be received in a court of justice, and condemn in strong language, the spirit and temper of the majority report. They declare that, politically, they condemn President Johnson, but that the day of political impeachments would be a sad one for this country; that political offences must be tried at the ballot-box. They therefore decide that the testimony before the committee does not warrant the charge against the President of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Messrs. Marshall and Eldridge presented another minority report, dissenting from the majority, and from the report of Messrs. Wilson and Woodbridge. The subject of impeachment is discussed most ably and thoroughly. While they coincide with Wilson and Woodbridge in their argument on the law of impeachment, they differ in many important points. They review the evidence offered before the committee, and show how utterly destitute of foundation is the clamor raised against President Johnson.

—That the impeachment of the President would greatly disturb the peace and injure the prosperity of the country, does not admit of reasonable doubt. Will the Radical leaders further provoke the people? If they do, they will in the end suffer more than President Johnson.

CONGRESS ON TUESDAY.—Nothing of importance was done in the Senate. The House adopted a resolution directing the committee of ways and means to inquire into the expediency of equalizing taxation, as follows: by imposing a tax of one per cent. on United States bonds, to be collected by the officers of the internal revenue, and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds subject to State and municipal taxation, and not to congressional taxation, and exchangeable for any bonds now outstanding; also providing that the tax on the issues of the national banks (except such amounts as are required to be paid to the treasury to secure bonds) shall be paid to the treasurers of the States in which the said banks are located, to be applied to the liquidation of the debts of such States.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Ross, of Illinois, directing the committee on banking and currency to report a bill at an early day to provide for the withdrawal of national bank currency in circulation and supply their place with greenbacks. A motion to lay on the table was defeated—yeas 51, nays 101—and the resolution was subsequently referred to the committee on banking and currency. The committee of ways and means was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law against any contraction of the interest bearing notes of the United States, and also for the effectual and speedy redemption thereof. In committee of the whole Mr. Blaine, of Maine, made a speech on the finances, favoring the payment of the national indebtedness in gold, particularly the 5-20s. General Butler replied, in opposition, after which an adjournment took place.

AN exchange says the Alabama convention intends to pardon and enfranchise all mean whites who voted or will hereafter vote the nigger ticket. White man pardoned by niggers! That's heavy.

RADICAL PRESSURE.

Even the *Press* is obliged to acknowledge that business prospects in this State are by no means rose colored. It says, "from Pittsburg we learn by private advices that the commercial look-out in that section of the State is not encouraging. Business, in fact, is coming rapidly to a stand-still. No ploughs are sent down to the South and West; the glass works are almost all out of blast.—It will be from all appearances a hard winter, with nothing but wants in abundance. The pressure of hard times will be felt more severely this season than usual, coming on the heels of the prolonged and extensive strikes of the summer." What are the Radical party doing, asks the *Age*, to prevent the pressure of hard times upon the people of the North? Are they endeavoring to make the South productive, to increase the trade of that section? Are they speaking words of encouragement to the white men of that portion of the nation? If a farmer leaves one-half of his ground unproductive, he cannot expect to prosper; if a merchant act upon the same principle with reference to his capital, he will end his career in the bankrupt court.—And how can the people of Pittsburg or any other locality expect to thrive as of old, when ten States are destroyed, and idle, indolent, thriftless negroes about to take possession of nearly one-half of the country? They will not need ploughs, nor glass-ware, nor any one of the hundred articles which enter into the industrial pursuits of the Northern people. So long as the party to which the *Press* is attached holds power in the nation, the "pressure of hard times" will be felt alike by capitalists and workingmen.

HON. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE.

This veteran statesman and patriot has recently returned to his home from a tour through Europe. On Monday evening, October 28, he delivered a masterly speech at Milwaukee, to a large and enthusiastic meeting. In alluding to the great change that had come over public sentiment, he indulged in the mutual congratulation that in his own town, where he has lived for fifteen years, he is no longer met by an infuriated mob and forced to endure insult, but on the contrary, is greeted with a large and respectful audience. His views with regard to the political future of the country are full of hope, and in referring to its recently past history, he indulged in the following sound conservative doctrine that all will do well to ponder:

"I believed then, and I am now more than ever firm in the opinion, that if, two years ago, immediately upon the surrender of the armies of the rebellion, the States of the South had been recognized with their constitutional rights, and admitted to their representation in the Union, under the policy of Mr. Lincoln, all the difficulties which surround us, both financial and political, would have passed away. [Applause.] I believe that if two years ago that policy had been fairly adopted the bonds of the government of the United States, this day at six per cent., would command a premium in gold in every money centre of the world. [Applause.] I will state this fact—which I hope no one present will forget—I have met no intelligent man in Europe who has not expressed the same opinion, that if our States of the South had been admitted to representation in the Union, that the whole world could see that we were one people, one nation, with all the States represented and taking part in our legislation, our six per cent. bonds would not only be at par, but would command a premium in gold."

VIEWS OF SENATOR DIXON.

Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, is a moderate and sensible Republican. He has arrived in Washington, and is reported to express himself as follows:

The Senator is in excellent health and jubilant over the result of the recent elections. He considers the change in the public mind to be deep-seated and permanent, and not merely a transient one, likely to be altered a year hence, when the people come to elect a new President. The Senator expresses the opinion that not even General Grant could carry the country with him on a Radical platform now, and that, in fact, Radicalism has been prostrated, never to raise its head again. One effect of the elections, he thinks, will be the practical abandonment of impeachment, either formally, by an adverse report sustained by the House, or *sub silentio*, by letting the thing die out of its own accord from want of notice or agitation. Should Congress attempt to suspend the President pending trial the Senator considers it a question of very grave doubt whether it would not be the President's plain duty to resist what could not be regarded otherwise than as a usurpation of power by Congress.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Judge Agnew, in behalf of four out of five Judges of the Supreme Court, sitting at Pittsburg, recently reversed a decision of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia, in which damages had been awarded against a railroad conductor for compelling a negro woman to sit in a negro quarter of the car. Although the case occurred before the passage of the negro car-riding bill, and was not adjudicated under its provisions, yet the decision itself is a powerful and overwhelming argument against the law. And what is most remarkable, it was written and delivered by Judge Agnew, who was elected by the Republican party, and has been the most Radical member of the court. Probably Judge Agnew remembered that the last Republican State Convention declared that "*the Supreme Court of the State should be placed in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people*," and so soon as he heard the returns of the late election he hastened to do so. The decision is referred to more at length in another column.

THANKS TO THE SOLDIERS.

The great victories over Radicalism which have been won in this State and elsewhere at the recent elections have been largely owing to the intelligent votes of the soldiers. The "boys in blue" fought to restore the Union. They did not expose their lives to establish a negro empire on the ruins of the ten States they fought to save from secession. They are as manly as they are brave, and very few of them could be induced to aid in subjecting the white men and women of the South to the degrading domination of barbarian negroes just released from slavery. All the frantic appeals of the Radicals to the soldiers were unheeded. They were bound to vote as they shot—for a union of States to be ruled by white men.—*Lane. Intel.*

IT is decidedly refreshing to hear Republican papers talk about intelligence, when the only adherents their party has in ten States of the Union are a set of barbarian negroes, many of whom have not intelligence enough to give in their names intelligibly when they go to vote. Let us hear no more talk about the superior intelligence of the Republican party.

EVERY stamp you put upon a deed, check or mortgage, is a sticking plaster to remind you of a war brought on by Abolition agitation, and of the immense debt piled up by shoddy thieves.

THE Cincinnati *Inquirer* nominates Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton for the next Presidency.

THE OPINION OF A SOLDIER.

General Sherman's speech at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, in St. Louis, on the 13th instant, contained, after a rehearsal of the achievements of that army during the war, an appeal to the good sense of his countrymen, North and South, which is full of soldierly magnanimity and fervor. If slavery is held to be the real cause of our civil war, then General Sherman, himself born of New England parents, "honestly believes that the people of New England, in common with all the great North who shared in the original cause and enjoyed a large part of the profits resulting from cotton and slave labor, should be charitable and liberal in the final distribution of the natural penalties." He proceeds:

If children must inherit the sins of their fathers, even in the third and fourth generations, then none of us who trace our origin back to the earlier days of this republic can escape this mathematical and philosophical conclusion; or in the language of Dr. Draper: "Guilty, then, both of us in the sight of God, let us not vex each other with mutual criminations, but bear our punishment with humility." How has this punishment been partitioned by the results of the war? We of the North have to mourn the loss of fathers, brothers, sons and friends, and are burdened with a vast national debt binding on us in fact, in law and in honor, never, I hope, to be questioned by any honorable man in America till every cent is paid. Look to the South, and you who went with me through that land can best say if they, too, have not been tearfully punished. Mourning in every household, desolation written in broad characters across the whole face of their country, cities in ashes and fields laid waste, their commerce gone, their system of labor annihilated and destroyed. Ruin, poverty, and distress everywhere, and now pestilence adding the very cup sheaf to their stack of misery; her proud men begging for pardon and appealing for permission to raise food for their children; her five millions of slaves free, and their value lost to their former masters forever.

* * * * *

With our population increasing thirty-three per cent. every ten years; with our national wealth developing in even a greater ratio; with our frontiers pushing back in every direction; with farms and villages and cities rapidly covering our vast national domain; with mines of gold and silver and iron and coal pouring out wealth faster than ever did the cotton-fields of the South, with forty thousand miles of finished railroads, and other thousands in progress—can any one doubt our present strength, or calculate our future destiny? If our friends at the South will heartily and cheerfully join with us in this future course, I, for one, would welcome them back, on equals, but not our superiors, and lend them a helping hand.

When men like General Sherman take issue in this wise with the confiscation and destruction policy just reiterated more venomously than ever by Thaddeus Stevens, we may hope on that the real "Grand Army of the Republic"—soldiers who fought in the war and do not bluster in time of peace, are in no danger of becoming Radical enthusiasts.—*N. Y. World.*

NEW YORK.

The Albany *Argus* sums up the figures in connection with the late election in that State in such a manner as to demonstrate the substantial character of the victory achieved by the Democracy. The *Argus* says:

Official returns from all the counties give the Democratic State ticket 373,886 votes, and the Radical State ticket 324,017 votes, making a Democratic majority of 49,869! The aggregate vote in the State is 667,903. This is much the largest vote ever cast when the election of a Governor or President was not involved. In 1865, when Slocum and Barlow were candidates for Secretary of State, Slocum received 272,763 votes, and Barlow 269,254 votes; Barlow's majority 27,491. The comparison of this year's vote should be made with that of 1865, when the election was for the same class of State officers. It will, therefore, be seen that the increased Democratic vote over 1865, is 101,126! The increase of the Radical vote over 1865 is 24,863. Comparing the vote of 1867 with the vote of 1866, when Hoffman and Fenton were candidates for Governor, and we have a Democratic gain of 21,360; Radical loss, 42,298; net Democratic gain over 1866, 63,658! The largest vote ever polled in this State was in 1864, when McClellan and Lincoln were candidates for President. The aggregate vote that year was 730,712. McClellan received 361,986, and Lincoln received 368,726. This was not only the largest vote ever cast, but each party showed greater strength than had ever before been exhibited. Thus it will be seen that the Radical vote reached its height in 1864. The Democratic vote this year is 5,163 greater than the Radical vote of 1864, and is the largest vote ever polled by any political party in this State!

KANSAS ELECTION.

The Leavenworth (Kansas *Conservative* contradicts emphatically the reports of the Republican papers of that State, that the Legislature would be largely Republican. It says the counties as far as heard from show the election of 25 Democrats, 27 Radicals and 2 Independent candidates. Besides this, (it continues), in the three Senatorial vacancies the Democrats have carried all of them, and have a majority in the State on an average of the county tickets. The large Democratic majorities in Atchison, Doniphan, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Jefferson, and Ellsworth counties alone will equal the majorities in all the Republican counties of the State. Kansas will elect next year a Democratic member of Congress, Governor, State Ticket, and three Presidential Electors—*mark it.*—The Democratic party has never had an organization before since Kansas became a State, and the present is very imperfect. Next year there will be a thorough organization in every county, and the Democracy will sweep the State, from the Missouri to the plains.

DENIED ADMITTANCE.—Hon. John Hickman, of West Chester, Radical member of Assembly elect, is about on a par with Thad Stevens in his admiration for the negro. On that subject he is a little insane. A few weeks ago, Fred Douglass, the negro orator, was invited to West Chester to make a speech to his sable brethren. To show that he practiced what he preached, Mr. Hickman extended an invitation to Douglass to be his guest during his stay in the town, which invitation was accepted. The best chamber in Hickman's elegant mansion was put in trim, and the large parlors thrown open for the accommodation of the Boston negro. Mrs. Hickman, however, had no stomach for all this, and when Douglass arrived and was about to set foot in the elegant parlors, she confronted him and gave a peremptory order that he should leave, pointing him at the same time to the front door. And leave he did, to find quarters with some one of his own color. This is another evidence that however much some men may prate about "equality of the races," white women cannot and will not become the advocates of the detestible doctrine.—Mrs. Hickman is a Carlisle lady, and deserves credit for her determination to resist the attempt of her husband to make her home a negro rendezvous.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO ASHES.—Near Cincinnati, on Thursday morning week, a freight train of cars ran into the Express, setting fire to the latter. Four ladies and one man were burned to death, and nearly all the train burned to ashes.

NEGROES IN THE CARS.

The Radicals seem to be exceedingly unfortunate in their selection of men for official positions. Andrew Johnson is not the only man who has turned his back upon the party which elevated him to power. When Judge Agnew was elected to the Supreme Court, he was regarded as the strongest type of a Radical. Whilst his ability and integrity were conceded by all parties, there was a general impression prevailing that, upon questions involving the tenets of his party creed, he would be extremely ultra. No suspicion was entertained by anybody that he would fail to take his position along with the advance guard of "the party of great moral ideas."—Everybody was therefore astonished to learn that he has chimed in with the overwhelming popular sentiment, and uttered his condemnation of the odious doctrine of the social equality of the races.

In a case which came up to the Supreme Court recently, from the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, Judge Agnew delivered an opinion which is a model for conciseness and perspicuity, to say nothing of its sound doctrine. The plaintiff was a colored woman, named Mary E. Miles, who brought a suit against the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad Company, to recover damages for being ejected from a car in which white persons were seated, and forced to take a seat in another car, to which she was directed by the conductor of the train. Judgment was rendered in her favor in the court below, whereupon a writ of error was sued out to the Supreme Court. The question involved was, as stated by Judge Agnew, "whether a public carrier may, in the exercise of his private right of property, and in the due performance of his public duty, separate passengers by any other well defined characteristic than that of sex." The court take the affirmative side of the question, and base their opinion upon two grounds, namely, the right of private property which the carrier has in the means of conveyance, and the public interest. We quote from the opinion of Judge Agnew on the second ground:

The public also has an interest in the proper regulation of public conveyances for the preservation of the public peace. A railroad company has the right and is bound to make reasonable regulations to preserve order on their cars. It is the duty of the conductor to repress tumults as far as he reasonably can, and he may on extraordinary occasions stop his train and eject the unruly and tumultuous. But he has not the authority of a peace officer to arrest and detain offenders. He cannot interfere in the quarrels of others at will merely. In order to preserve and enforce his authority as the servant of the company, it must have power to establish proper regulations for the carriage of passengers. It is much easier to prevent difficulties among passengers by regulations, for their proper separation than it is to quell them. The danger to the peace contended for by this feeling of aversion between individuals of the different races cannot be denied. It is the fact with which the company must deal. If a negro takes his seat beside a white man, or his wife, or daughter, the law cannot repress the anger or conquer the aversion which some will feel, however unjust it may be to indulge the feeling, human infirmity is not always proof against it. It is much wiser to avert the consequences of this repulsion of race by separation, than to punish afterwards the breach of the peace it may have caused.

The Supreme Court thus recognize the fact of an unconquerable aversion, on the part of the whites, to the idea and practice of being placed in social contact with the negro. They doubtless speak from experience as well as observation. And if they had needed any additional evidence to convince them, the result of the late elections would furnish them with the judgment of the white masses upon this question. But the opinion goes further. It announces the fact, that a Higher Power than any human agency has fixed a great gulf between the two races, across which it was never intended that either should pass. It says:

Why the Creator made one black and the other white we know not; but the fact is apparent, and the races distinct, each producing its own kind, and following the peculiar law of its constitution. Conceding equality, with natures as perfect and rights as sacred, yet God has made them dissimilar, with those natural instincts and feelings which He always imparts to his creatures when He intends that they shall not overstep the natural boundaries He has assigned to them. The natural law which forbids their intermarriage and that social amalgamation which leads to a corruption of races, is as clearly divine as that which imparted to them different natures. The tendency of intimate social intermixture is to amalgamation, contrary to the laws of races. The separation of the white and black races upon the surface of the globe is a fact equally apparent. Why this is so, it is not necessary to speculate, but the fact of a distribution of men by race and color, is as visible in the providential arrangement of the earth as that of heat and cold. The natural separation of the races is therefore an undeniable fact, and social organizations which lead to their amalgamation, are repugnant to the law of nature. From social amalgamation, it is but a step to illicit intercourse, and but another to intermarriage.

And, after showing conclusively, in addition, that the laws and customs of the State have been uniformly against an intermixture of the races, this admirable opinion closes as follows:

Following these guides, we are compelled to declare that at the time of the alleged injury, there was that natural, legal and customary difference between the black and white races in this State, which made their separation as passengers in a public conveyance the subject of a sound regulation, to secure order, promote comfort, preserve the peace, and maintain the rights both of carriers and passengers.

What a terrible damper upon the progressive notions of the Radical party! How it undermines and explodes the Radical legislation of the last session of our General Assembly, which imposes a heavy penalty upon the conductors or other employees of railroad companies who refuse the negro the right to sit in whatever seat he pleases! Judge Agnew deserves the thanks of every white man in the Commonwealth, not so much for entertaining these views as for having the independence to give expression to them. But we submit to our Radical friends that he is sadly in need of "reconstruction," and that it might be well to have the perambulating committee on "a republican form of government," to take him and his opinion into special consideration.—*Valley Spirit.*

BLACK REPUBLICAN STATESMEN.—Two of the negro candidates for seats in the North Carolina State Convention, both of whom were elected triumphantly, issued a circular to the negro voters of their district, of which the following is a verbatim copy:

If thar should Bee any Cullared Person that wants to vote A Democratic vote, *fraid* (beat) *him until he Knows Nothing. If you Do that Will Bee just like they* served them in Virginia, and if thar should Bee a man of such Carrecter, *make him sure* for a while.

This is at the same time a fair sample of negro intelligence and of the evil spirit which the Radicals have succeeded in instilling into the negro's mind.

THE Radical Chicago *Tribune* sets down the ten Southern States as certain to cast 343,000 majority for Grant next year. Good Lord, is the negro vote the only sure thing the Rads have to go into the Presidential contest with? What a whistling down of a big party!

Local Department.

TOWN, COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES.

Thanksgiving, yesterday, was generally observed by our citizens. Union services were had in the Presbyterian Church, and business places were closed.

Dry Goods have greatly fallen, and the places to get the best bargains will be found by referring to the advertising columns of the COMPILER.

The Little Folks.—The Tom Thumb troupe exhibited in Agricultural Hall, in this place, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, to full houses.

Installed.—Rev. J. R. Warner, lately of this place, was recently installed as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Kirkwood, Missouri.

Accepted.—Rev. T. C. Billheimer, late of the Theological Seminary, at this place, has accepted a call from the Lutheran congregation at Watsontown, Northumberland county, and has entered upon his duties. He will make an acceptable pastor.

Land Sales.—Samuel McNay has sold a farm of 385 acres, in Liberty township, to Andrew Marshall, at $20 per acre—part in western lands.

Peter Rimbaugh has purchased Edw. Potts' property, in Mountpleasant township—about 40 acres, at $87 per acre.

Almost a Fire.—The hotel of Daniel Becker, in East Berlin, made a narrow escape from fire, one day week before last, by reason of a child playing with matches in one of the bed-rooms. When discovered, the bed was in a blaze, and the wood-work of the room scorched, but by prompt efforts further damage was prevented.

Building Association.—A Building Association will soon be organized at Petersburg, in this county. Application for a charter was made to the Court last week. The Gettysburg Association has proved a thorough success, and the stock is commanding a high premium. A number of the members have already secured themselves comfortable houses through it, and others will do the same as long as the Association continues in existence. The town is "all the better for it."

Bequests.—Mrs. Susan H. Thorn, of Carlisle, who died a few days ago, bequeathed $21,500 to religious and benevolent objects—among them $2,500 each to the Princeton Theological Seminary and the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg.

Rev. Mr. Bowers, one of the oldest Lutheran ministers in the country, and who recently died at Lancaster, Pa., divided his library between the Lutheran Seminaries at Gettysburg and Philadelphia.

Teachers' Institute.—The Adams County Teachers' Institute assembled at New Oxford on Monday and will continue in session until this evening, in accordance with the five days requirement of an Act passed last winter. The attendance has been unusually full. On Tuesday, when we paid the Institute a flying visit, the number of teachers present was about one hundred and twenty-five. At the election on Monday, J. H. Wert was chosen President, and John M. Wolf Secretary. Lectures were delivered during the sessions by Rev. Dr. Brown, Prof. Ehrehart, Prof. Boyd, of York county, Prof. Wickersham, Dr. Pfeiffer, Superintendent Shedy and others, and essays read by a number of the teachers. This meeting is the most successful get had by the Institute, and must result profitably to all in attendance. A better looking and more intelligent body of teachers than Adams county can produce it would be difficult to find anywhere.

Sabbath School Convention.—The Sabbath School Convention organized in the Lutheran Church on Chambersburg street, on Monday evening. R. G. McCreary, Esq., was chosen President, and Rev. Mr. Breidenbaugh Secretary. Rev. Dr. Hay delivered the introductory address. During the several sessions, which continued until Wednesday night, addresses were delivered by Rev. Alfred Taylor, Rev. Dr. Willitts, Ex-Gov. Pollock and J. A. Gardner, Esq., whilst the discussions were participated in by these and a number of other gentlemen. Rev. Taylor's instructions on the blackboard were specially happy, and became the subject of general remark. The attendance was large throughout.

Sabbath Schools.—Interesting Sabbath School exercises took place in the German Reformed Church on Sunday morning last. Appropriate addresses by Rev. Mr. Deatrich, the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Love, of Huntington county, were delivered, and the children sang a number of sacred pieces very sweetly. A collection was taken for the benefit of the Sabbath School library, and a handsome sum realized—in early copper dollars, we believe.

The Sabbath School held at Boyd's school house, under the superintendence of Mr. Riemensnyder, gave an exhibition on the evening of the 9th inst. The exercises delighted the large number in attendance from the beginning to the close. Singing, speeches and dialogues by the children, and orations by Messrs. Lady and Richard, made up the programme. Twenty-seven dollars were realized to start a sabbath school library.

A Dreadful Accident. A sad occurrence took place in Lower Windsor township, York county, about seven miles southwest of Wrightsville, on Saturday afternoon week, which resulted in the death of Mrs. George Reider. Mrs. Reider, who was subject to fits, was engaged in kneading bread, when she was overcome by a convulsion, and falling against the hearth of the stove, it was broken off, causing the coal to fall out on her clothing, setting them on fire, by which she was so severely burned as to cause her death. Her husband was absent from home at the time, attending a sale, and she was found in the yard by a neighbor, where it is supposed she had crawled to obtain assistance. She suffered intensely until some time during the night, when death ensued.

Sudden Death.—On last Thursday, Mr. Jacob Dresler, of Union township, Adams county, died very suddenly on his way to work, some distance from his residence. In company with a neighbor he left his home, and on his way sat down to rest, and while there but a few moments he was observed to fall over, and instantly expired. His age was about 48 years.—*Hanover Citizen.*

Nerve.—There is truth in the remark of the Louisville *Journal*, that "a little nerve is needed in advertising as well as in using any other effective means of success. Your men who have no more nerve than a wet rag, advertise little or not at all, and they succeed little or not at all. You may suppose that we are giving advice that we think would benefit ourselves. Yes, we do think it would benefit us, but benefit you immensely more. Think a little, and you will agree with us. And if you agree with us, be wise enough to act accordingly."

Court Proceedings.—Part of the proceedings of November Court were given in our last. We have now to report the following:

COMMON PLEAS.

George B. Brandt, Administrator of Thos. Stephens, deceased, vs. John Evans, Administrator of Henry Fickel, deceased. A compromise verdict was taken in this case by consent of parties, for defendant.

Edwin P. Fisher vs. Sylvester Harner. Replevin for a gray mare. Plaintiff had sold the mare in dispute to a third party, who, after getting possession, transferred her to defendant, claiming to have acted as defendant's agent in the purchase—the latter having a claim on plaintiff, declined payment for the mare. Plaintiff refused to recognize the agency, and brought suit to recover the mare at her value. Verdict for plaintiff for $91 89.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Commonwealth vs. John Martin.—Larceny of chickens from Richard Mummert, of Oxford township. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to county prison 60 days, and to pay costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Philip Group.—Malicious mischief, in injuring the sale of cider and vinegar, property of Jacob Brame, of Tyrone township. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs; and give security in sum of $200 to keep the peace for two years.

Commonwealth vs. Silas Griner.—Malicious mischief. Defendant in previous case made the information in this case, involving the same charge, being in the nature of a cross-fire, Griner having previously testified against Group. Verdict not guilty, but prosecutor and defendant each to pay half the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Heist.—Indictment for House-breaking, on information of Hiram Kepner, who charged defendant with having entered his residence through a window, during his absence. Defendant admitted having so entered but not with felonious intent, his object being to get a gun to shoot a hawk. The jury thought there was no felonious intent, and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. John Vanhausta and Mary Vanhausta.—Indictment for larceny of clothing, property of David C. Brinkerhoff, of Straban township. Defendants plead guilty, and were sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment and to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. same.—Larceny of clothing, property of Drusella Herbst, residing with Mr. Brinkerhoff. Defendants plead guilty, and were sentenced to 30 days' additional imprisonment.

The Lady's Friend, for December, has been received. It is a beautiful number, and cannot but please its many readers. The steel engravings, "The Happiest Time" and "The Immortal Crown," are admirable, as are the other engravings and double fashion plate. The literary matter is choice, contributed by Gabrielle Lee, Elizabeth Prescott, E. B. Ripley, Florence Percy, and others of equal note. Handsome premiums are promised to new subscribers. Terms, one copy, one year, $2 50; four copies $6 00; one copy of Lady's Friend and one of Saturday Evening post $4 00—with engravings in each case. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The December number of Godey is already on our table. It is filled with costly embellishments, Christmas stories, amusements for the holidays, &c. The steel plate engraving, "The Broken Window," is superb. Of course there are fashion plates, with interesting literary matter by the most popular writers of the day. Extra inducements are offered for the coming year. Now is the time to commence.—Terms, $3 a year. Address L. A. Godey, N. E. corner Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. See prospectus, in another column.

Mail Routes.—Since our last we learn that the Second Assistant Postmaster General has issued a circular requesting bidders on the Lendersville route (No. 2163), in addition to bidding for the service as advertised, to bid for an additional trip on Thursday. Bidders on Routes No. 2161 (Gettysburg and Hagerstown), and No. 2192 (Gettysburg and Mechanicstown) are also invited to bid additionally on those routes for reverse days, viz:—to leave Hagerstown and Mechanicstown, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leave Gettysburg on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Stoves!—Stoves!—at S. G. Cook's, York st., Gettysburg. Particular attention is called to Small & Smyser's Pennsylvania Cook, No. 8. The fire place of this stove takes in a piece of wood two feet long, which makes it the cheapest stove in the market; its baking and heating qualities have been thoroughly tested, and never failed to give satisfaction. He has the exclusive sale in Gettysburg of this stove, and also of the Empire and Oriental self-feeding Base Burners, two of the best stoves ever invented. They can be seen in operation at the Keystone House and Globe Inn. tf

Street Etiquette.—If a gentleman steps on a lady's dress in the street, which should apologize? Such is the query that comes to us in a male like hand.—Neither. In the first place the lady has a right to have any amount of her dress on the side-walk; and the gentleman has an equally good right to step where he will. Apologies and explanations are mere matters of individual opinion. The worst part of it is that the dress of the lady is more apt to suffer than the boot of the gentleman. As things are this cannot be helped. When the order of costume is reversed the ladies will be in luck. Hitherto they haven't been in matters of easy-getting about garments.

One of the greatest causes of ill-health is Indigestion or Dyspepsia, with their attendant miseries, such as Headache, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Depression of Spirits, &c. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure will certainly cure these troubles, as thousands can testify.

Sentenced.—A York paper says: "The time for the sentence of Wm. Donovan, the convicted murderer of the Squibb family, has been fixed for the 3d of December next. On that day his doom will be sealed under the laws of the State, and the last, and scene in this eventful tragedy be publicly announced."

The Best Thing Yet.—We have recently had sufficient evidence of the excellence of Mr. Speer's Port Grape Wine, which not only convinces us that all we can say in its praise is deserved, but that we are really conferring a favor on our readers in advising them to use it. The wine is a pure grape wine, entirely unmixed, and the most agreeable and delicious in flavor of any we ever tasted. Of its medicinal qualities, we entertain the very highest opinion, and upon the evidence of our own observations. Three bottles of this wine have nearly effected a perfect cure in the case of our little boy, who has been seven years afflicted with incontinence of the urine. A great number of remedies have been tried without benefit, and the most eminent physicians consulted with a like result. Speer's Port Grape Wine is effecting a cure. We have given this testimony without the knowledge of Mr. Speer, in the hope that others may be induced to try the virtues of this wine.—*Mr. Pangborn, Editor of Jersey City Times.*

THE PRESS ON IMPEACHMENT.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Independent.]

This proceeding, (the proposed impeachment,) even though it should fail to receive the endorsement of the House, can hardly fail to disturb the business interests of the country. They are now so seriously unsettled and embarrassed that even adverse trifles aggravate their condition; but this step, on so exciting a subject, is by no means a trifle. And all to what end? The belief is general that the sense of a considerable majority of the House, although much incensed against the President, is against impeachment. But the immediate effect will be to precipitate Congress into a passionate partisan debate, when the minds of all the members should be devoted to a cool and dispassionate consideration of the great needs of the industrial and business interests of the whole country. At this time, when so many factories are closed and closing; when so many people are out of employment; when so many of those who are employed are either working on short time, or are threatened with reduced wages; when the currency, the debt and the revenue need so much care and attention; when so many men who are in business, and who in ordinary times would regard themselves as prosperous and safe, are apprehensive that some adverse political blast may crumble their substance and their business into ashes. At such a time these interests should have the earnest and important attention of Congress, to the exclusion of everything calculated to embarrass their action by arousing partisan passion. These are matters that the toiling millions should think of and impress their representatives about, for they are of infinitely more importance to them than the question of who shall distribute official patronage for a few months or a year or so.

[From the New York Times, Republican.]

Unless the evidence gathered by the judiciary committee embraces facts altogether new to the country, the report recommending impeachment will amount to nothing. The allegations on which Mr. Boutwell, as the mouthpiece of the majority, relies to justify the measure and insure its success, are merely a rehash of charges again and again preferred during the progress of the reconstruction controversy, and always for political effect. No striking accusation appears—no terse statement of fact that can arouse popular feeling and reconcile it to a formal arraignment of the executive. "An unconstitutional usurpation of power" in the organization of State governments—a "denial of the right of Congress to control" reorganization—sins of commission and commission in connection with these positions, such are the leading counts in the indictment presented by Mr. Boutwell, and a sorry exhibit they form as a groundwork of impeachment. If partisan hostility can discover no offense more tangible than those here imputed we may be quite sure that Mr. Johnson has little to fear from the recommendation which has been reported.

The prevailing hope is that the moderation and good sense of the majority of the House will triumph over the intemperate counsels of the extremists, and so bring to naught an agitation which menaces with ruin every financial and commercial interest. The public are evidently unwilling to assume that the republican party will be mad enough to precipitate the crisis which impeachment involves. Upon this point the Wall-street barometer is conclusive. Gold rose a fraction or two under the momentary excitement of the news on Monday, but quickly subsided to the figure at which it opened. The same skepticism exists everywhere. The country has not much faith in the judgment of many of the leading spirits of the House, but it is not prepared to believe that the dominant party is intent upon committing suicide.

BEFORE the recent election in Virginia, the military humbug Mulroy took it into his stupid head to go on an electioneering tour to the Valley of Virginia.—When he was addressing a crowd of negroes from the Court House steps a sable damsel stepped up and presented him with a huge bouquet. Immediately after another daughter of Africa spoiled the pleasurable emotions excited in his mind by the fragrant offering, by advancing and presenting him a bill for a dollar he owed her at the time he "skedaddled" before Ewell. He at first declined to pay, but she followed him up until she compelled him to "shell out." He did so, protesting against the interruption.

THE Radical papers of Milwaukee and Madison, Wisconsin, which have all along been figuring out a Radical majority in the State of 6,000, are reluctantly but inevitably reducing their figures as the official figures come in. Thus, the State journal published at the capital now concedes that the majority must fall below 5,000, and the Milwaukee *Sentinel* rather mournfully coincides with this moderated view.

The Poor Man's Friend.—Doctor's bills are too long for a poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping Grace's Celebrated Salve in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment," curing burns, cuts, scalds, bruises, sprains, wounds, chilblains, chapped hands, &c. Mothers, do not neglect to save your husband's hard-earned money, but purchase a box of this salve, only 25 cts.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1868.

The Cheapest of Ladies' Magazines, because it is the best!

THE friend of women, the arbiter of fashion, the encourager and publisher of the best literature of the day, the pattern from which all others copy.

Heading Matter.—In this there will be an improvement. The volume for 1868 will be set up with new-faced type, and of a size that will enable us to give an additional quantity of reading matter, amounting to about twelve pages in each number.

Beautiful Steel Plates.—Of these the Lady's Book contains fourteen each year, superior we challenge comparison to any published in this country, either in book or periodical.

The Literature of the Lady's Book.—Matter of the highest, purest kind. Hidden Path, "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam," who contributes to no other monthly publication will furnish a new novel for 1868, called "Phemie Rowland," that will run through the year. Her stories are anxiously sought after, and as they are copy

The Gettysburg Compiler.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 20, 1867.

UP SALT RIVER.

Come, boys, come, the boat is leaving;
All is lost; 'tis no use grieving;
Jump on board, each seize an oar,
Up Salt River we go once more.

Chorus—We're going to row all night,
We're going to row all day;
We bet our money on the Sambo horse,
And Sharswood won the day.

The breeze is up; then wait no longer,
Every hour the tide grows stronger;
The Union waves run mountain high,
And hark, on every side they cry,

Chorus—**We're going to row all night, &c.**

We thought our horse must win this fall,
But find he had no wind at all;
Oh, had we left the nigger out that bill
We might be gaily singing still.

Chorus—We're going to row all night, &c.

Then hoist the sails and bid farewell
To office that we love so well;
Should aught grow scarce amongst our crew
The Freedmen's Bureau will beef us through.

Chorus—We're going to row all night, &c.

Quick, start, it drives us to despair,
To hear those shoutings rend the air,
Cut the cable, hoist the sails, off she goes,
When we'll get back the d—l only knows.

Chorus—We're going to row all night, &c.

DR. LIVINGSTONE is now known to have been alive and well, in Middle Africa, in April last.

THE **Harrisburg** *Telegraph* has a lengthy editorial on the trial of Jefferson Davis. It insists with no little force that the farce of an attempted trial should be at once abandoned.

THE trial of Jeff. Davis has been postponed to the fourth Wednesday of March next

MAJOR H. K. DOUGLASS, of Winchester, Va., is about to remove to Hagerstown, Md., to practice law.

A LOYAL VICTORY.—An Irishman at Maysville, Ky., having requested some boys to make less noise around the house where his wife was sick, was attacked brutally by forty or fifty negro men, beaten badly, and one leg broken.

WINTER apples are selling at Brockport, N. Y., for $2 and $2 25 per barrel, and chestnuts are pouring into New York city by the car load.

THE New York *Herald* says that "there is not a single great soldier in the country, there never was a corps commander in the Army of the Potomac, who was not a Democrat before the war."

IT is a singular fact that ladies who know how to preserve anything else, can't preserve their tempers. Yet it may easily be done on the self sealing principle. It is only to keep the mouth of the vessel tightly closed.

MARKET REPORTS.

Gettysburg.	
FLOUR,	10 50
RYE FLOUR,	7 00
WHITE WHEAT,	2 30
RED WHEAT,	2 20
CORN,	1 10
RYE,	1 20
OATS,	58
BUCKWHEAT,	1 00
HAY,	8 00 @ 12 00
CLOVER-SEED,	6 50
FLAX SEED	1 75
Baltimore.	
FLOUR,	9 50 @ 10 25
WHEAT,	2 00 @ 2 75
RYE,	1 50 @ 1 55
CORN,	1 00 @ 1 38
OATS,	71 @ 75
CLOVER-SEED,	7 50 @ 8 00
TIMOTHY-SEED,	2 50 @ 2 75
HOGS, ₩ hund.	8 75 @ 10 00
BEEF CATTLE, ₩ hund.	7 00 @ 15 00
HAY,	23 00 @ 25 00
GOLD, Phila	1 40

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., at the Reformed Parsonage, New Oxford, by Rev. W. F. P. Davis, Mr. WILLIAM LEE KEICO to Miss ELIZABETH SPECK, both of Washington township, York county.

On the 31st inst., at the same place, by the same, Mr. DAVID BOHRAR to Mrs. SARAH HOUSE, both of Reading township, Adams county.

On the 14th inst., at Harrisburg, by Rev. Mr. Mattes, of Carlisle, assisted by the Revs. Kerr and Keesling, HON. DAVID NEWCOMER, of Hanover, to Miss ELIZABETH McMOLLAN, of Newberry township, York county.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. A. J. Benner, Mr. CHARLES H. PARKER to Miss SARAH C. BUTLER, all of Menallen township.

On the 12th inst., in Hanover, by Jesse Frysinger, Esq., Mr. WM. RUPP, of Baltimore, to Miss MARY CATHERINE MOSER, of this county.

On the 21st inst., by Rev. Dr. Hauer, GEORGE H. JOCOY, M. D., to Miss VIRGINIA BRASHEARS, both of Abbottstown.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, Mr. DAVID CLAPSADDLE, of Mountjoy township, aged 49 years 8 months and 10 days. Funeral to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock.

On Monday last, of typhoid fever, at the residence of his father-in-law, D. M. Aliner, in New Oxford, Mr. ALEXANDER J. McSHEY, son of John McSherry, esq., deceased, aged 24 years 3 months and 19 days.

On the 20th inst., JOHN WILLIAM HOFFMAN, aged 2 years 9 months and 0 days.

On the 14th inst., in Mountjoy township, at the residence of his father-in-law, A. J. Benner, JAUNITA CATHARINE DANDLE, aged 10 years.

Near Hanoverville, on the 21st inst., Mr. ADAM HEDGES, in the 69th year of his age.

On the 5th inst., LOUIS HENRY JOHNSON, son of Martin Bollinger, of this county, aged 6 months.

On the 20th inst., near the Marsh Creek Church, JACOB FRANKLIN YOUNG HUNT, aged 11 years 3 months and 15 days.

On Thursday morning last, at the Alms House, Mr. EDWARD ANTHONY SHULTZ, aged about 60 years.

UNION PACIFIC BONDS.

THE

First National Bank of Gettysburg

Is agent for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, at 90 cents on the dollar. Interest payable semi-annually at the counter.

All necessary information given.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Gettysburg, Nov. 29, 1867.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

AT THE

NEW FIRM

On Chambersburg Street, Gettysburg, Pa., two doors west of Buehler's Drug Store.

COBEAN & SCHRIVER

WOULD most respectfully announce to the public that they have just returned from the city with a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

—ALSO—

TOBACCOS, CIGARS, &c., &c.

HARNESS of all kinds, BRIDLES, HALTERS, &c., constantly on hand. With a great variety of Notions, and everything usually kept in a store of this kind.

☞ Call and see us and we will guarantee to please you.

ROBERT C. COBEAN,
JOHN C. SCHRIVER.

Nov. 29, 1867. tf

D. McCONAUGHY, JOHN M. KRAUTH,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS.

D. McCONAUGHY has associated JOHN M. KRAUTH, Esq., in the Practice of the Law, at his office, one door west of Buehler's Drug Store, Chambersburg street.

Special attention given to suits, collections and settlement of estates. All legal business and claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and Damages against United States, at all times, promptly and efficiently attended to.

Land Warrants located, and choice Farms for sale in Iowa and other Western States.

Nov. 29, 1867.

STRAY SHEEP.

THREE STRAY SHEEP came to the premises of the subscriber, in Mountjoy township, about the 4th of October last. All white—one an old one, with slits in the ears of two of them. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

MOSES HARTMAN,

Nov. 29, 1867. 3t

CLOCKS, WATCHES.

JEWELRY, &C.

CALL AT

SOFER & McCARTNEY'S

NEW JEWELRY STORE,

On York Street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

A NEW AND FULL ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED FROM THE CITY.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

such as Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, &c., also the trimmings, viz: Keys, Strings, Bows, Bridges, and everything belonging to the instruments.

Repairing and all kinds of work in our line done promptly and on reasonable terms.

☞ All work warranted to give satisfaction—and all goods sold, warranted to be what they are represented.

Nov. 29, 1867. tf

AMERICAN

WALTHAM

WATCHES.

The true value of Machinery applied to Watchmaking is not that by its use Watches are made rapidly, but that they are made correctly. Very few people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, to be constructed like any other machine, on mechanical principles. If the Watches are good, it is because the machinery is good. Of course there must be no defect in the principle or plan of the movement—no mistake in the sizes or shapes of the pieces of which it is composed—nothing wanting in their properties, and no error in their positions. These points once thoroughly settled, it rests wholly with the machinery, constructed with infinite diversity of form and function expressly for the purpose, to produce the finished pieces. By means of multiplying gauges and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of wear in the cutting tools, and for faults and flaws in steel or stone are made to accompany the work in every stage from beginning to end. As a necessary result, the watch goes together a perfect machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place. Every pin may be pushed till it pinches, and every screw turned home. Instead of a sluggish and feeble action, the balance, even under the pressure of the slightest mainspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion, and the beat has the clear ringing sound always characteristic of the Waltham Watch. The machine is a time keeper from the start.

This system of watchmaking is unknown in foreign countries, and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company claim that by it they produce watches that cannot be equalled for every quality that makes a watch valuable. Simple in plan and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautifully finished, substantial, accurate and cheap, but is uniform in the minutest details, not easily damaged, and when repaired always as good as new. There are different grades of finish in the different varieties of watches made by the Waltham Company, as there are different sizes and shapes to suit all tastes and means; but every Watch that bears the genuine trade-mark of "WALTHAM" is guaranteed to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.

For Sale by all at First-Class Dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

For further information address the Agents,

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
182 Broadway, New York.

Nov. 29, 1867. 1m

DEDICATION.

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL and school-house, at Irishtown, Adams county, will be dedicated to GOD, on the 8th day of DECEMBER next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Rev. Mr. Villiger will deliver an address suitable to the occasion. The public are invited.

Nov. 22, 1867. 6t

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A NICE HOME.

28 TO 30 Acres of CHOICE LAND, with GOOD BUILDINGS, all in complete order, one mile from Harney—being a part of the Lilush Mill property.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Nov. 22, 1867. 6t

A Lecture to Young Men.

JUST published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally: Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, etc.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," etc.

The world-renowned Author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves, from his own experience, that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials—pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers.

Also, DR. CULVERWELL'S "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

Address CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.

Nov. 29, 1867. 3m

WANTED.

THIRTY JOURNEYMEN COOPERS on FLOUR BARRELS, to whom constant employment will be given and good wages up to next harvest. If immediate application is made at our Barrel Factories, in Frederick City.

KOONTZ & CONLEY,
SCHLEY & LANE,
HINTZ & WEDT.

Nov. 1, 1867. 3t

NOTICE.

I WILL be in Gettysburg with FLOUR, &c., on every MONDAY and FRIDAY, of each week. Persons who may desire me to furnish them with either Flour or Feed will leave their orders either with John Chrismer, or Danner & Ziegler, stating the kind and quantity, when the same will be delivered at their dwellings.

GEORGE GINGELL.

Sept. 27, 1867. tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership existing between the undersigned, under the name of A. Cobean & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled, on application to either of the undersigned.

Our successors, Cobean & Schriver, are commended to the patronage of our friends.

A. COBEAN.
J. S. CRAWFORD.

Gettysburg, Nov. 15, 1867. 3t

WANTED A GOOD MAN

In every town and county in the Union, to engage in the sale of a patented article, used in every school, shop, office, hotel, store and public building, railroad cars, steamboats, &c. Persons already engaged are making immense incomes, and the demand for the article never ceases. Your customers once obtained your income is great and perpetual. Full and satisfactory particulars sent to all who may apply to J. LEWIS, No. 26 Cedar street, New York, with stamp. Box 3391.

Nov. 15, 1867. 4m

TO MILLERS.

FOR sale, a pair of CHOPPING STONES AND GEARING—also a BONE MILL FIXTURES. Enquire of E. BRINGMAN.

Gettysburg, Oct. 18, 1867. tf

Scholarships for Sale.

A FULL course Scholarship in the QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, of Philadelphia, and a full course Scholarship in the Commercial Course in the GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, Philadelphia, for sale cheap. Inquire at the COMPILER office.

Oct. 25, 1867.

Executor's Notice.

ABRAHAM MYERS' ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Abraham Myers, late of Butler township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, near Lower's Mill, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC MYERS,
Executor.

Oct. 11, 1867. 6t

Executor's Notice.

SAMUEL J. DEARDORFF'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel J. Deardorff, late of Reading township, Adams county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Newberry township, York co., he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW HYKES,
Executor.

Nov. 15, 1867. 6t*

Administrator's Notice.

SARAH NEIDICH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Sarah Neidich, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

EMANUEL NEIDICH,
Administrator.

Nov. 15, 1867. 6t*

PLAYED OUT!—High prices for Clothing. Call examine and be convinced of the fact at PICKING'S.

PHOTO MINIATURES, at the Excelsior Gallery, are superb and furnished at one-third city prices. Call and examine specimens.

C. J. TYSON.

PRICES at the Excelsior cannot be underrated while the quality and style of PICTURES cannot be surpassed. Call and examine.

C. J. TYSON.

GETTYSBURG

LIME, KILNS.

THE undersigned has bought out his former partner, Wm. Gumm, and now continues the

THE LIME-BURNING BUSINESS

himself—at the Gettysburg Lime Kilns, on the corner of the Railroad and North Stratton street. Thankful for past patronage, he will endeavor to deserve its continuance, by prosecuting the business as vigorously and on as large a scale as possible—always selling a good article and giving good measure. Farmers and others may look for the prompt filling of orders.

He also continues the

COAL BUSINESS,

offering the most popular kinds. Housekeepers and others should give him a call. Blacksmith Coal constantly on hand.

Lime and Coal delivered anywhere in Gettysburg.

JACOB REILEY.

Gettysburg, Nov. 15, 1867. tf

THE HOLIDAYS.

LOOK OUT FOR OLD CHRIS!

E. H. MINNICH,

Chambersburg Street, west of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

THE only authorized agent in Gettysburg for His Excellency, CHRISTMAS, Esq., at your service to the people of Gettysburg and surrounding counties, that he is now receiving at his store, the luggage and lumberments of the said Christman," which are to be distributed in such proportion, and at such prices as will soon please even those who think a cent as big as a cart wheel.

TOYS of every description, to make the children hearts and jubilant the spirits of the present population, and a supply of FRENCH and COMMON CANDIES, to sweeten and seal and make perpetually cohesive the affections of those whose hearts are throbbing in ante passion of changing their condition in life, and a supt abundance of RICH CAKES to make complete the Wedding and Holiday Feast.

Also, ORANGES, LEMONS, NUTS, and a thousand and one other good things.

His stock is very large, bought at the very lowest prices, and to be sold at the smallest profits. Call in, old and young, and one and all, and you will be sure to find something to please you.

Nov. 22, 1867. tf

GRAND JURY REPORT.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring in and for the County of Adams, at November sessions, 1867, have to report that we visited the Alms House and County Jail. The former we found in good condition for the buildings, and the inmates living comfortable. There have been between [illegible] and [illegible] hundred yards of ditching done, which was very necessary, the land much improved by now weather boarding and painting. The Stewardess serves the thanks of the people of the county for her attention and care. We would recommend that the north end of the Insane Hospital be repaired, and in the main building at the north corner a new stove be put in.

At the Jail we found the rooms of the prisoners comfortable, the Sheriff obliging and careful, and would recommend some improvement to be made in some of the cells. And the lake over it to have a new roof or be repaired.

J. GEO. WOLF, Foreman.

Geo. H. Baker,	Alfred H. Plank,
Henry A. Meals	James Robert,
Samuel Shriott,	Wm. L. Thomas
Noah D. Sayler,	Philip Myers,
Daniel A. Sell,	Wm. Sheldon
Jeremiah M. Rowe,	Peter K. Smith,
John Dehl,	Philip J. Myers
G. P. Topper,	J. H. Peters,
Henry Fischer,	Hamilton W. Forrest,
Jacob Kruse,	Adam Bull.
George Sentel.	

Nov. 22, 1867. 3t

New Grocery and Feed Store.

MEALS & BROTHER,

HAVING opened a GROCERY, FEED and PRODUCE STORE in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Hoffman, as a Grocery, in the rear of the Court-house, would give notice to the public that they have just received a large and well selected stock of GROCERIES, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices. Their motto is "Quick sales and small profits." Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at the highest cash prices.

MEALS & BRO.

Nov. 22, 1867. 3t

Gettysburg Railroad.

CHANGE OF CONNECTIONS.—On and after Wednesday, November 20th, 1867, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at Gettysburg, and make connections as follows:

FIRST PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 8.30 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the North and West, arriving at Hanover Junction without change of cars, at 10 A. M., connecting with the Fast Line South on the Northern Central Railway, and arriving at Harrisburg at 1.20 P. M., connecting with the Pacific Express North for Williamsport, Erie, Lock Haven, and all points North, arriving in Harrisburg at 6.05 P. M., and at Philadelphia at 6.30 P. M., with the Harrisburg Express South for Harrisburg, York, Baltimore and Washington.

SECOND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 1.40, P. M., arriving at Hanover Junction at 3.30, and connecting immediately with the Express Train for Baltimore at 3.40 P. M., and Philadelphia, Harrisburg and the North and West; and also with passengers for York and Washington by the fast Line South, due at Baltimore at 12 Midnight.

Passengers by this train will take the Mail Train at 5 A. M., next morning, due at Baltimore at 9.30 A. M., and at Washington at 10.45 A. M., and at Philadelphia at 12.30 P. M., also with the Mail Train North, which arrives at Harrisburg at 1.55 P. M.

THIRD PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Hanover at 11 A. M. and arrives at Gettysburg at 12 M.

FOURTH PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Hanover at 2.00 P. M., and arrives at the Junction at 3.30 P. M., connecting with the Mail Train South, leaving at 3.40 P. M. Passengers by this train will reach Baltimore at 6.30 P. M., and Washington at 7.45 P. M. Also with the Mail Train North, which arrives at Harrisburg at 6.05 P. M., and Philadelphia at 6.30 P. M.

FIFTH PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Hanover at 6.30 P. M., and arrives at Gettysburg at 7.30 P. M.

SIXTH PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Hanover at 9.00 P. M., and arrives at the Junction at 10.30 P. M., connecting with the Mail Train South, leaving at 10.40 P. M. Passengers by this train will reach Baltimore at 2.30 A. M., and Washington at 3.45 A. M. Also with the Mail Train North, which arrives at Harrisburg at 1.55 A. M., and Philadelphia at 6.30 A. M.

Passengers leaving Baltimore at 9.00 A. M. and Washington at 10.45 A. M., will reach Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Washington at 5.45 P. M., will reach Gettysburg at 10.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M. and Harrisburg at 10.30 A. M., will reach Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12.00 M. and Harrisburg at 2.30 P. M., will reach Gettysburg at 10.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M. will reach Gettysburg at 12.00 M.

Passengers leaving Harrisburg at 2.30 P. M. will reach Gettysburg at 7.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Harrisburg at 6.05 P. M. will reach Gettysburg at 10.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving York at 8.00 A. M. will reach Gettysburg at 10.30 A. M.

Passengers leaving York at 1.30 P. M. will reach Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving York at 5.30 P. M. will reach Gettysburg at 9.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Hanover at 8.00 A. M. will reach Gettysburg at 9.00 A. M.

Passengers leaving Hanover at 12.00 M. will reach Gettysburg at 1.00 P. M.

Passengers leaving Hanover at 6.30 P. M. will reach Gettysburg at 7.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Hanover at 9.00 P. M. will reach Gettysburg at 10.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 8.30 A. M. will reach Hanover at 9.30 A. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 1.40 P. M. will reach Hanover at 3.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M. will reach Hanover at 6.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 10.30 P. M. will reach Hanover at 11.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 8.30 A. M. will reach Baltimore at 12.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 1.40 P. M. will reach Baltimore at 6.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M. will reach Baltimore at 9.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 10.30 P. M. will reach Baltimore at 2.30 A. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 8.30 A. M. will reach Washington at 1.45 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 1.40 P. M. will reach Washington at 7.45 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M. will reach Washington at 10.45 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 10.30 P. M. will reach Washington at 3.45 A. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 8.30 A. M. will reach Philadelphia at 12.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 1.40 P. M. will reach Philadelphia at 6.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M. will reach Philadelphia at 9.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 10.30 P. M. will reach Philadelphia at 2.30 A. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 8.30 A. M. will reach Harrisburg at 10.30 A. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 1.40 P. M. will reach Harrisburg at 5.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M. will reach Harrisburg at 9.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 10.30 P. M. will reach Harrisburg at 2.30 A. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 8.30 A. M. will reach York at 10.30 A. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 1.40 P. M. will reach York at 5.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M. will reach York at 9.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 10.30 P. M. will reach York at 2.30 A. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 8.30 A. M. will reach Hanover at 9.30 A. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 1.40 P. M. will reach Hanover at 3.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M. will reach Hanover at 6.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Gettysburg at 10.30 P. M. will reach Hanover at 11.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Hanover at 8.00 A. M. will reach Gettysburg at 9.00 A. M.

Passengers leaving Hanover at 12.00 M. will reach Gettysburg at 1.00 P. M.

Passengers leaving Hanover at 6.30 P. M. will reach Gettysburg at 7.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving Hanover at 9.00 P. M. will reach Gettysburg at 10.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving York at 8.00 A. M. will reach Gettysburg at 10.30 A. M.

Passengers leaving York at 1.30 P. M. will reach Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M.

Passengers leaving York at 5.30 P. M. will reach Gettysburg at 9

The Gettysburg Compiler.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 29, 1867.

Written for the Gettysburg Compiler.

FERTILIZERS.

There is no subject that the farmer should be better acquainted with than the character of the different fertilizers which are employed to enrich his soil and increase his crops; simply because they are expensive, and to be useful, should be properly applied. I have been induced to write this article because there is a common error prevalent among farmers that any *one* of the numerous fertilizers employed is sufficient, and, while Mr. Jones is wedded, in his opinion, to lime, Mr. Smith prefers guano, it being a mere matter of fancy after all.

Now, first, I propose to allude to a fertilizer that has come into common use, and which is being manufactured by many farmers themselves, having purchased the receipts from men traveling about the country selling them, and which is composed of bone-dust or phosphate of lime, and oil of vitriol or sulphuric acid.

By taking phosphate of lime or powdered bones and digesting them for twenty-four hours with two-thirds of their weight of strong sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol, previously diluted with twelve times its weight of water, you will separate the greater part of the lime, which is precipitated a sulphate of lime, from the phosphoric acid. Now the sulphate of lime or plaster, in this preparation, does not amount to anything as a fertilizer from its very small quantity, but it is the phosphoric acid that remains in solution, and after having been absorbed by "bottom soil" mixed with it, is then dried and sowed upon ground already prepared, that produces the effect upon the crop. Phosphorus is a powerful stimulant to the vegetable as well as the animal economy, and while it requires but a very minute quantity to produce an effect, as a fertilizer it is the most important of all the acid constituents of the soil. Of eighteen specimens of soil forwarded by the Government at Washington to Mr. James C. Booth, of Philadelphia, for analysis, it was to be detected in but six, and in one of these its presence was considered doubtful.

But while phosphoric acid is of so much importance as a constituent principle of a fertile soil, it is not the only one required, and as this is the only valuable property that is contained in the above preparation, it is not all-sufficient as a fertilizer. Silica is considered the frame-work of all soils, and this being the case we will consider its properties and purposes before we proceed further.

Silica is our common flint or quartz rock. It is what the potters use to glaze their earthen-ware with. It is first pulverized and then applied mixed with red-lead to the ware, after which it is subjected to heat in an oven. Now, nature makes a similar use of it in glazing the straw and chaff of wheat, rye, &c., and a soil that lacks "soluble silica," I care not how rich in other matter, the crops of grain will be "weak in the straw" and of poor yield. It is this that makes the yellow shale of chesnut timber lands or "barrens" so productive as wheat soil, when improved with lime and manure. It is this that serves to make guano or fowl's manure so valuable, as the fowls use large quantities of flint gravel to masticate their food, causing their manure to contain much silica in an impalpable state, which uniting with lime, magnesia, soda, potash, &c., form silicates.

But even phosphoric acid and "soluble silica" are not sufficient in themselves to produce a fertile soil.

The ashes of wheat contains superphosphates of soda, lime, and magnesia, but they only amount to 0.15 per cent. Now, there is a class of substances, such as albumen, gluten, &c., in wheat, called *vegito-animal substances*, that are composed of a great variety of chemical properties, and so various are the means required by nature to nourish and supply the almost endless varieties of the vegetable kingdom, that there is scarcely any animal, vegetable, or mineral substance, that cannot be resolved into a fertilizing agent, and the neglect of this fact, I have no doubt, led a farmer's club, not long ago, in the State of New Hampshire, to declare, that, "at least three-fourths of farm manures are allowed to go to waste;" and this manure too, is far superior to any other fertilizer, *because of its varied properties.*

Silica, although the most abundant, is yet the most difficult constituent of vegetable matter to obtain, from its insoluble nature, while its importance is incalculable; therefore anything that will digest it, is, of course, one of our most valuable fertilizers. Silica is an acid, and therefore only combines with alkalies, and of all these, the carbonate of lime is most useful as a fertilizer to soil, but this fact does not exclude the use of other varieties of fertilizers, but imperatively demands the application of organic matter in connection with it. HYALOID.

STONE FRUITS, CHESTNUTS, &c.—If you would raise walnut, peach, plum, horse or sweet chestnut trees from the seed, the surest way is to take the walnuts, chestnuts, peach or plum stones very soon after the fruit has been taken from the parent tree, and before they have become dry, throw them on the ground where they will be covered with grass or other haulm till spring. There they will keep moist, the frost will crack the shells, and on consulting the deposits after warm weather sets in, you will find each nut or stone opened and a tap root started to penetrate the soil. Now take the sprouted seeds and plant them where you want them to grow, just under the surface of the ground, and in a few days you will see the infant tree making its advance into the light and air. If you plant such seeds either in autumn or spring, as you would beans or corn, covering them with the earth at first, you will never see a young tree come therefrom.

COAL OIL FOR RHEUMATISM.—I wish to inquire if your readers are aware what a valuable remedy the common coal oil is in rheumatic cases? I have been using considerable of it lately, and have found almost immediate relief from it. It is surprising how supple and free from pain it will render some of our old stiff backs, suffering from all sorts of "cricks," and the weight of divers scores of years. So very valuable a remedy deserves to be more generally known, as its cheapness and abundance render it generally accessible. Care should be exercised in using at night before lamp or fire light, as it sometimes explodes.—*Co. Gent.*

A MAINE mechanic has procured a patent for an invention for running shafting at right angles, or at any angle, without the use of gearing or belting. The idea is entirely novel. A slide bar is placed in the angle, and motion transferred by the action of a double crank on each shaft. The machinery runs without the least noise.

WHAT State is high in the middle and round at both ends? Ohio.

GREEN RIDGE!

☞ NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS! ☜

JOHN NORBECK

HAS commenced Store-keeping at GREEN RIDGE, in Hamilton township, Adams co., on the Hampton turnpike, and would inform the public that he has just returned from the city with an excellent assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEENS-WARE, CEDAR-WARE, TINWARE, CANDIES, NOTIONS,

Tobaccos, &c., &c.—indeed, a full and complete line of Goods, to suit the necessities and tastes of all. His prices are as low as the very lowest—Calicoes at 10 cents and Muslins at 11 cents, as instances.

He feels that his goods and prices will be satisfactory to the public, and therefore invites a large share of custom, from near and far. Don't forget the advice—the Green Ridge Store is *the* place to get the full worth of your money.

April 22, 1867. tf

NEW GOODS.

CHEAP—CHEAPER—CHEAPEST!

IF you wish to buy good and cheap Goods, call at

JACOBS & BRO'S. STORE,

near Myers's Hotel, in CHAMBERSBURG ST., Gettysburg. They have the very best selection of goods, such as

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &C.,

the market can produce, and are determined to sell them as cheap as can be sold anywhere in town or country. Any person wishing to have them CUT, can have it done free of charge. Those desiring goods MADE UP, can also be accommodated. We warrant the best work and the best fits to be had anywhere. No humbug in what we say.

We have on hand the very best and most durable

SEWING MACHINES,

and are always ready to wait on customers. Full satisfaction given in operating machines. Call and examine. We warrant them to be the best in use.

April 8, 1867. tf JACOBS & BRO.

Farmers, Attend to Your Interests!

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and others, that he is still manufacturing various kinds of castings and Machines, made to order, on short notice, such as

THRESHERS AND POWERS,

(five different sizes of Powers,) CLOVER-SEED HULLERS AND CLEANERS, CORN SHELLERS AND SEPARATORS, CORNFODDER CUTTERS, STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS;

PLOUGHS,

such as Cast Ploughs, Barshear Ploughs, Sidehill and Corn Ploughs; the

WIRE-SPRING HORSE RAKE,

the latest improvement; also Metal Screws for Cider Presses,

IRON RAILING

for Cemeteries or Porches, with everything else in his line, all at low prices.

FOR SALE.—A light Two-horse Wagon, a One-horse Wagon, and a Spring Wagon, all new.

DAVID STERNER.

April 30, 1866. tf

CHEAP FOR CASH!

NEW STORE!

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &C.

The undersigned has returned to Gettysburg, and opened a new Store, on Baltimire street, next door to the Post Office, and nearly opposite the Court House, where he offers for sale, CHEAP FOR CASH, a large and choice assortment of Groceries,—

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, SALT, &C., with FISH,

BACON, LARD, &C.

Also, Liquors,—

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, WHISKIES, RUMS,

and everything else in the line.

Also, a large quantity of Notions, to suit any and everybody.

Recollect this is the place to buy CHEAP FOR CASH.

April 23, 1867. GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

NEW BAKERY.

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER,

MECHANICAL BAKERS,

South Washington street, one square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa. Constantly on hand, the best of

BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c.

Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. Give us a call.

April 29, 1865. tf.

Gifts for Christmas & New Years!

A SUPERB STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, ALL WARRANTED TO RUN, AND THOROUGHLY REGULATED AT THE LOW PRICE OF $10 EACH, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

100 Solid Gold Hunting Watches	$250	to $1000
100 Magic Cased Gold Watches	150	to 300
100 Ladies' Watches, enamelled	100	to 300
200 Gold Hunting Chron. Watches	250	to 300
200 Gold Hunting English Levers	200	to 250
300 Gold Hunting Dup. Watches	150	to 200
500 Gold Hunting Amer. Watches	100	to 150
500 Silver Hunting Levers	50	to 150
500 Silver Hunting Duplexes	75	to 250
500 Gold Ladies' Watches	50	to 250
1,000 Gold Hunting Lepines	50	to 75
1,000 Miscellaneous Silver Watches	50	to 100
2,500 Hunting Silver Watches	25	to 50
5,000 Assorted Watches, all kinds	10	to 75

The above stock will be disposed of on the POPULAR ONE-PRICE PLAN, giving every patron a fine Gold or Solid Silver Watch for $10, without regard to value.

WRIGHT, BRO. & Co., 161 Broadway, New York, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates, naming the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named in their certificate, upon payment of Ten Dollars, whether it be a watch worth $1,000 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the articles named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued less than $10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straight forward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious.

A single certificate will be sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10, one hundred and most superb Watch for $15. To agents or those wishing employment, this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Watches sent by Express, with bill for collection on delivery, so that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur. Try us. Address

WRIGHT, BROTHER & CO., Importers, 161 Broadway, New York.

Nov. 1, 1867. 3m

PAINTS FOR FARMERS

AND OTHERS.

THE Grafton Mineral Paint Co. are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriage and Canvas, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being Fire and Water proof,) Floor Oil Cloths, (one Manufacturer having used 2000 bbls. the past year,) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address

DANIEL BIDWELL,
254 Pearl Street, New York.

Sept. 6, 1867. 6m

McCURDY & HAMILTON,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, GROCERIES, &C.

THE undersigned are paying, at their Warehouse, in Carlisle street, adjoining Buehler's Hall, the highest prices for

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUCKWHEAT, CLOVER AND TIMOTHY-SEEDS, POTATOES, &C.,

and invite producers to give them a call before selling.

They have constantly on hand for sale,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

Molasses, Syrups, Coffees, Sugars, &c., with Salt, Fish, Oils, Tar, Soaps, Bacon and Lard, Tobaccos, &c. Also the best brands of FLOUR, with FEED of all kinds. They likewise have

SEVERAL VALUABLE FERTILIZERS,

Soluble Pacific Guano, Rhodes' Phosphate and A. A. Mexican Guano.

Whilst they pay the highest market prices for all they buy, they sell at the lowest living profits. They ask a share of public patronage, resolved to give satisfaction in every case.

ROBERT McCURDY,
WM. S. HAMILTON.

Gettysburg, July 1, 1867.

BARK WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay FIVE DOLLARS per CORD for BLACK OAK BARK, delivered at his Tannery, in Gettysburg.

JOHN RUPP.

June 18, 1866.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS

have just received their

NEW

FALL STOCK,

the largest in the county—consisting of

DRY GOODS,

MERINOES,

POPLINS,

MUSLINS,

ALPACAS,

GINGHAMS,

FLANNELS,

DELAINES,

CALICOES,

&C., &C., &C.,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS,

in every variety.

CARPETS, a large stock and very cheap.

SHAWLS, all kinds and prices.

BLANKETS, very cheap.

QUEENSWARE, the largest stock in the county and very cheap.

HARDWARE and Saddlery, in all its branches, at the lowest market rates.

GROCERIES, of all kinds.

IRON AND NAILS,

OILS AND PAINTS.

Will sell GOODS at prices DEFYING COMPETITION. Give us a call and examine our stock.

SIGN OF THE RED FRONT.

Gettysburg, Oct. 4, 1867. tf

J. L. SCHICK,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTER SQUARE.

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Has just received a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, comprising in part as follows:

FRENCH MERINOES,

ALL WOOL POPLINS,

NEW STYLE OF FANCY POPLINS,

BISMARK POPLINS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

ALL WOOL PLAIDS,

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,

NEW STYLE OF FALL GOODS,

DELAINES AND CALICOES,

FLANNELS IN GREAT VARIETY,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS,

CASHMERETTS AND JEANS,

LADIES' FURS IN GREAT VARIETY,

GLOVES AND STOCKINGS,

CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS,

STATIONERY AND PERFUMERY.

Sept. 27, 1867. tf

TIN-WARE & STOVES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF TIN-WARE IN THE COUNTY AT

S. G. COOK'S,

(former Andrew Polley's;) also some of THE BEST COOKING STOVES IN MARKET, among which are the

OLD DOMINION,

COMPROMISE,

PENNSYLVANIA,

NOBLE COOK,

ECONOMIST,

BARLEY SHEAF, &c

Also, many other articles for Kitchen use, which will be sold as low as at any other place in the county.

S. G. COOK.

June 21, 1867. tf

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

E. HITESHEW

is now receiving a large stock of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE,

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

I call the attention of my customers and the community to my large stock of Goods, which I am now offering at lower rates than they have been since the war, and at prices which cannot fail to strike the purchaser as cheap. With every facility for purchasing Goods at as low figures as any in the trade, I am also prepared to meet competition in low prices from any and all quarters.

Prompt conformity to the lowest market prices is my established rule.

F. HITESHEW.

Petersburg, (Y. S.,) Oct. 18, 1867.

GO TO

DUPHORN & HOFFMAN'S,

IF YOU WISH

TO BUY CHEAP

BLACK CLOTHS,

COLORED CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

FRENCH MERINOS

COLORED ALPACAS,

BLACK ALPACAS,

MOHAIR LUSTERS,

WOOL DELAINES

FANCY DELAINES

COBURGS,

CALICOES,

MUSLINS,

SHAWLS,

BLANKETS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

COLLARS & CUFFS,

QUEENSWARE,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

& anything else in the DRY GOODS & NOTION LINE.

N. W. cor. of the Square,

Sept 20 1867. tf Gettysburg, Pa.

GENTLEMEN'S furnishing Goods all kinds and styles at NORRIS'.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

NEW AND GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

THE undersigned has opened a new Boot and Shoe Store, on BALTIMORE STREET, one door south of the Presbyterian Church and nearly opposite McCreary's Saddler shop, where he offers an attractive assortment of goods in his line, all new and selected with the greatest care. He has

LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS,
LADIES' BALMORAL GAITERS,
LADIES' COMMON GAITERS,
LADIES' BALMORAL BOOTS,
IN LARGE VARIETY.

GENTLEMEN'S CALF BOOTS,
GENTLEMEN'S KIP BOOTS,
GENTLEMEN'S CONGRESS GAITERS,
GENTLEMEN'S SLIPPERS, ALL STYLES,
GENTLEMEN'S BALMORALS,
GENTLEMEN'S BROGANS, &C.

MISSES' CONGRESS GAITERS,
MISSES' BALMORAL GAITERS,
MISSES' MOROCCO BALMORALS,
&C., &C., &C., &C.

BOYS' CONGRESS GAITERS,
BOYS' CALF BALMORALS,
BOYS' BROGANS, &C., &C.

Also, Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture constantly on hand.

All will be sold at the lowest living profits. Buyers, from town and country, are invited to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. I am determined to sell cheap—a little cheaper than any other house in the county. By strict attention to business, and dealing fairly and squarely with everybody, I hope to merit and receive an encouraging share of public patronage.

The MANUFACTURING of Boots and Shoes will also be carried on, in all its branches. Boots, Shoes and Gaiters made to order. Repairing done on short notice—and no effort spared to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. Having a life-time experience at the business, I feel confident that I can please all who may call.

D. H. KLINGEL.

Gettysburg, June 24, 1867.

NEW DRUG STORE,

IN NEW OXFORD.

THE undersigned has opened a Drug Store in New Oxford, Adams county, and respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
DYE-STUFFS,
WINDOW GLASS,
PATENT MEDICINES,

and a full assortment of DRUGS; in a word a complete stock of Goods generally kept in a first-class Drug Store. All of which have been purchased during the past two weeks, and will be sold low. All the articles formerly manufactured at the old establishment in East Berlin can be had here. Understanding his business perfectly, and selecting his goods himself, he is able to warrant his Drugs pure and as represented. The public are requested to give him a trial.

D. M. MILLER.

New Oxford, May 6, 1867. 6m

IRON—IRON—IRON!

GETTYSBURG FORGE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have erected a Forge in connection with their Steam Mill, and are now manufacturing

FORGED AND HAMMERED IRON,

such as Plough, Horse-shoe and Bar Iron, and respectfully invite Blacksmiths and Dealers to give them a call, feeling satisfied that they will be able to please as to quality, finish and price.

BRINGMAN & WARREN.

N. B.—The highest market price paid for wrought and scrap iron. B. & W.

Dec. 17, 1866.

REMOVAL!

THE GETTYSBURG SKY-LIGHT GALLERY.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally that he has removed from his old rooms on West Middle street, to Baltimore street, and nearly opposite the store of Fahnestock Brothers. The room he now occupies has been recently fitted up expressly for his business. The location is an admirable one, enabling him to take pictures in all shades of weather, and with a correctness unequalled any where else.

LIFE-LIKE PHOTOGRAPHS,

of every size and description, executed in the finest style. Particular attention given to the CARTE DE VISITE, and to copying AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES of deceased friends.

THE GETTYSBURG GEMS,

a new style of picture, which has become very popular with the public, not only for their beauty, but for cheapness and convenience. SIXTEEN for ONE DOLDAR only. Also—THE PORCELAIN PICTURE, which for their beauty and durability are unsurpassed.

We are prepared to carry on the business in all its various branches, and having had considerable experience we run no risk in GUARANTEEING PERFECT SATISFACTION

Our facilities for a full display of our skill are unequalled by any other Gallery in the county, and we would therefore invite every one to call at the

NEW GETTYSBURG SKY-LIGHT GALLERY.

Call and examine our Specimens and judge for yourselves.

LEVI MUMPER.

June 25, 1866.

NOAH WALKER & CO.,

CLOTHIERS,

WASHINGTON BUILDING,

103 AND 167 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.,

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate prices.

They supply orders for the finest to the lowest priced articles, either ready made or made to measure, to any part of the country.

They keep also an extensive stock of FURNISHING GOODS, embracing every article of Gentlemen's Under-wear. Also, MILITARY CLOTHS and every variety of Military Trimmings, as well as an assorted stock of READY MADE MILITARY GOODS.

Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1864.

HOUSE PAINTING.

GEORGE A. WARNER, HOUSE PAINTER,

South Washington st., Gettysburg, Pa.

GOOD WORK AND MODERATE PRICES.

July 29, 1867.

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,

SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c.

There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this store. Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 15, 1864.

For Sale Cheap.

A FIRST-RATE SHINGLE MILL and SAW MILL with plenty of work, three miles from Cashtown, Adams county, Pa.

A. M. HUNTER.

Aug. 12, 1867. tf

For Sale.—A Valuable Merchant Mill,

BARK MILL and SAW MILL, with 40 ACRES OF LAND, known as "Sandoe's Mill," on Marsh Creek, in Adams county, Pa., 4 miles northwest from Emmittsburg, and 6 miles southwest from Gettysburg, all in good order, water power heavy, and in a good grain country.

ALSO—

One other MILL, known as "Hollinger's Mill," with 60 ACRES OF LAND, one mile from Abbottstown, on the Hanover turnpike. All in good order.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Aug. 12, 1867. tf

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, Northeast corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call.

Dec. 3, 1860.

Cemetery Removals.

BEING the Keeper, the undersigned is authorized to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, and hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN.

March 12, 1860. Keeper of the Cemetery.

WESTERN LANDS.

I HAVE some valuable WESTERN LANDS which I will trade for one or more FARMS in this county. The lands are well located, and very desirable for farming. Early application desired.

J. BRINKERHOFF.

Gettysburg, April 3, 1865. tf

A FARM WANTED.

ANY person having a good FARM for sale, and willing to take in part payment one or more tracts of choice Western Land, located in well settled neighborhoods, near County Towns, Rail Roads, &c., will find a purchaser by enquiring at this office.

Sept. 6, 1867. tf

PERSONS wishing PHOTOGRAPHS of their children will find it to their advantage to call at the Excelsior.

C. J. TYSON, Gettysburg, Pa.

W. E. BIDDLE. H. S. BENNER.

100.000 BUSHELS CRIAN WANTED.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD WAREHOUSE.

WM. E. BIDDLE & CO. would inform the public that they have leased the Warehouse on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, in Gettysburg, where they will carry on

THE GRAIN AND PRODUCE BUSINESS,

in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover and Timothy Seeds, Flaxseed, Sumac, Hay and Straw, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.

GROCERIES.—On hand, for sale, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Soaps, &c. Also COAL OIL, Fish Oil, Tar, &c. FISH of all kinds; Spikes and Nails; Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

They are always able to supply a first rate article of Flour, with the different kinds of Feed.

Also, Ground Plaster, with Guanos and other fertilizers. COAL, by the bushel, ton or car load. They will run a

LINE OF FREIGHT CARS,

from Gettysburg to Baltimore once every week. They are prepared to convey Freight either way, in any quantity, at REDUCED RATES. They will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly in Gettysburg. Their cars run to the Warehouse of Nathan Roop & Co., 128 North Howard st., near Franklin, Baltimore, where freight will be received at any time. They invite the attention of the public to their line assuring them that they will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize them.

BIDDLE & BENNER.

April 16, 1866. tf

SEWING MACHINES.

The Grover & Baker.—The Best in Use.

THESE Machines have become so well known that little need be said by way of recommendation. They have taken the premium at all the late State Fairs, and are universally acknowledged to be the BEST in use by all who have tried them. The "Grover & Baker stitch" and the "Shuttle Stitch" are points that have been attained by no other Machine. They are the only machines that sew and embroider with perfection. These Machines are peculiarly adapted to family use. They are noiseless, sew directly from the spool without rewinding, and are simple in their construction. They are easy to manage, and can be worked by a child. Every family should have one. *They save labor, they save time, and they save money*, and do their work better than it can be done by hand.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Machines, has established an Agency in Fairfield, Adams county, where he will always have on hand a supply. Persons wishing to buy will please call and examine for themselves.

☞ Needles and Thread will also be supplied.

J. S. WITHEROW, Agent,
Fairfield, Adams county, Pa.

Aug. 27, 1868. tf

Secure a Large Wheat Crop

BY USING

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE.

WHICH contains by analysis of Prof. A. Snowden Piggott,

8.75 per cent. of Ammonia and
52.57 " " Bone Phosphate of Lime,

besides over 14 per cent. of soluble salts.

This article stands prominent on the list of valuable Fertilizers, years of trial having gained for it an enviable reputation.

Being made from Raw Bones, which contain all their original organic matter, it retains the *Durable Properties of Bone, and while it produces large crops, it renovates and permanently improves the soil.*

A TRIAL OF IT IS ALL THAT IS NEEDED to convince any one of its great merits.

The public are cautioned against several spurious imitations of this article called "Raw Bone," "Raw Bone Phosphate, &c. Many Farmers have been greatly disappointed in purchasing them. Be sure to specify "BAUGH'S."

It is packed in Bags and Barrels, and is prepared in a fine powder suitable for drilling.

Send for a Circular to me or my agents.

GEORGE DUGDALE,
Manufacturers' Agent,
Nos. 97 & 105 Smith's wharf,
Baltimore, Md.

☞ For sale by CULP & EARNSHAW, Gettysburg, Pa.

Aug. 23, 1867. 3m

Great Conowago Mills.

10,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED.

The undersigned, having remodeled and improved his Mills, near New Chester, Adams county, (formerly called "Walter's Grove," but now "Great Conowago Mills,") is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line with unusual dispatch. Constantly on hand, for sale or exchange, the very best qualities of Super, Extra and Family FLOUR, also Rye, Corn and Buckwheat Flour, with every variety of Chop and offal of wheat.

Having a SAW MILL attached, he is prepared to saw all kinds of lumber, at the shortest notice. A Farmer in need of lumber and flour, can put a log upon his wagon, throw a few bushels of wheat on the top, have the wheat exchanged for flour and the log sawed, thus saving a double trip—and all because of the perfect machinery now employed in these mills.

Having the best of workmen, he will be able to please all friends of Thankful for past favors, he hopes for a continuance of the same.

H. J. MYERS.

New Chester, April 22, 1867. 1y*

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned has opened a LUMBER-YARD, on the Railroad, near Guinn & Reilly's Lime Kilns, Gettysburg, and asks the public to give him a call. His assortment is one of the best ever offered here, and his prices afford only the smallest living profit. He has

WHITE PINE, PLANK, INCH AND HALF INCH BOARDS, FLOORING,

PALINGS, &C., &C.,

and is constantly adding to his stock. Come and examine for yourselves.

JACOB SHEADS.

Oct. 29, 1863. tf

FRESH CONFECTIONARY

AND

ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has a Confectionary Establishment, one door east of the Eagle Hotel, on CHAMBERSBURG STREET, to which he would invite their attention.

CAKES, CANDIES, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CONFECTIONS,

together with NUTS, ORANGES and all kinds of FRUITS, always on hand.

☞ PARTIES, public and private, as well as FAMILIES, will be furnished with all kinds of CAKES, ICE CREAM, (in pyramidal form or otherwise,) and other REFRESHMENTS, at their houses, upon short notice.

Having spent a life-time at the business, he flatters himself that he understands it, and that he is able to give entire satisfaction.

Call and see his Confectionary.

JOHN GRUEL.

May 23, 1866. tf

CHAS. A. WESTCOTT. I. LOCIS GEORGE

WESTCOTT & GEORGE,

SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES,
Cricket and Base Ball Implements,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES,
Croquet, Archery, &c.,
No. 409 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

May 13, 1867. 6m

GROVENSTEEN'S PIANOS.

GROVENSTEEN'S PIANOS,
499 Broadway, New York,
499 Broadway, New York,
499 Broadway, N. Y.,

ARE unrivaled for DURABILITY, POWER and EVENNESS of TONE. They are fast becoming the favorite OVER ALL OTHERS, with Musicians, Amateurs and all lovers of GOOD MUSIC. They are WARRANTED in every respect. Prices ONE-THIRD LOWER than other FIRST-CLASS makers. Send for Circular.

GROVENSTEEN & CO.,
499 Broadway, New York.

Oct. 18, 1867. 3m

ADAMS COUNTY

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED, MARCH 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—E. G. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler R. McCurdy, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, E. G. Fahnestock, A. D. Buehler, R. G. McCreary, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; A. Heintzelman, Franklin; Wm. D. Himes, New Oxford; Wm. B. Wilson, Bendersville; H. A. Picking, Straban; John Wolford, Latimore; John Picking, East Berlin; Abel T. Wright, Bendersville; Abdiel F. Gitt, New Oxford; Jas. H. Marshall, Hamiltonban; John Cunningham, Freedom; John Horner, Mountjoy; Wm. Ross White, Liberty.

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in operation for more than 15 years, and in that period has made but *one* assessment, having paid losses by fire during that period amounting to $13,098—$6,769 of which have been paid during the last two years. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company, on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Oct. 18, 1865. tf

EVERHART'S

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
CORNER OF HOWARD & FRANKLIN STREETS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

This House is on a direct line between the Northern Central and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Depots. It has been refitted and comfortably arranged for the convenience and the entertainment of guests.

Nov. 20, 1865. tf

CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of Fine FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Cards and Baskets for grasses from the Battle-field. PHOTOGRAPHS of our Generals and other distinguished individuals at the Excelsior Gallery.

C. J. TYSON.

IN order to prove the assertions made in favor of procuring PHOTOGRAPHS at the Excelsior Gallery, call and sit for your PICTURE. No charge will be made unless you are pleased with the result and choose to leave your order.

C. J. TYSON.

BARGAINS

AT THE

NEW GROCERY

IN GETTYSBURG.

JOHN CRESS & SON

HAVE opened a new GROCERY, in Gettysburg, on the north-west corner of the Public Square, and have just received a splendid assortment of FRESH

GROCERIES

including Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Tobacco, Salt, Fish, Hams, Shoulders, &c.

Also, QUEENSWARE, CONFECTIONS,

Nuts, Fruits, Soaps, Fancy Articles and Notions generally. We will also keep on hand FLOUR and FEED-STUFFS.

Having purchased for CASH, we are prepared to sell very cheap. Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

JOHN CRESS,
J. W. CRESS.

Sept. 27, 1867. tf

SOLDIERS'

HEAD-QUARTERS,

At NORRIS' STORE, is the place to get

FALL & WINTER GOODS

CHEAP FOR CASH.

IF you want a cheap Over-coat, go to NORRIS'.

IF you want a good cheap Dress-coat, go to NORRIS'.

IF you want a good Every-day Coat, go to NORRIS'.

IF you want a good pair of Pants, go to NORRIS'.

IF you want a good cheap Vest, go to NORRIS'.

IF you want a FASHIONABLE HAT, go to NORRIS'.

IF you want a late Fall Style Cap, go to NORRIS'.

IF you want a good pair of Boots or Shoes, go to NORRIS'.

IF you want a FASHIONABLE NECK-TIE, go to NORRIS'.

IF you want a good French Calf Gaiter, go to NORRIS'.

IF you want a good Umbrella, go to NORRIS'.

IF you want good Paper Collars, go to NORRIS'.

IF you want a fashionable suit of Clothes, go to NORRIS'.

IF you want anything in the Gentleman's Line, go to NORRIS'.

IF you want a good SMOKE, go to NORRIS'.

IF you want good HEAVY UNDER-CLOTHING, go to NORRIS'.

Also—A large stock of CASSIMERES IN THE PIECE. Persons preferring the goods to Ready-made Clothing, can be accommodated at the lowest cash price.

THEO. C. NORRIS.

Oct. 11, 1867. tf

THE BEST WASHING MACHINE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, the TOWNSHIP RIGHTS of Adams county, for DE LONG'S PATENT, which is the CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST and BEST WASHER that has yet been offered to the public. The Rights will be sold on reasonable terms. This is a fine opportunity for energetic men to make GOOD WAGES manufacturing or selling these machines. A sample machine will be furnished any person who purchases a Right, if desired, at cost. Call at the store of Duphorn & Hoffman, N. W. cor. Square, where the machines may be seen and tried.

FRANK. D. DUPHORN.

Gettysburg, June 24, 1867. tf

WATCHES! WATCHES!!

LEWIS STROUSE

is largely engaged in the Watch trade, and has just returned from New York with an unusually attractive assortment. He offers such bargains as cannot fail to be acceptable to buyers. His stock embraces a large lot of the

CELEBRATED "